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THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast—Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c., with a
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
The Bombay Gazette Press, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLISHED TWICE DAILY.

THE TEN PAGES.

Bombay Gazette

MORNING EDITION.

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No. 54,277.—New Series.] BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1907. [PRICE: ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. Saturday	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
2-39 P.M. 1907.				
7th Dec.	MARMORA	10509		
14th "	PENINSULAR	5294	HIMALAYA	6898
21st "	ARABIA	7903		
29th "	ORIENTAL	5284	MOLDAVIA	9505
1908.				
4th Jan.	PERSIA	7951		
11th "	ORIENTAL	5284	INDIA	7911
18th "	OCEANA	6610		
25th "	ORIENTAL	5588	MONGOLIA	9505
1st Feb.	EGYPT	7912		
8th "	CALEDONIA	7358	VICTORIA	6822
15th "	ORIENTAL	5284		
22nd "	MACEDONIA	10512		
29th "	ARCADIA	8663		
7th Mar.	CALEDONIA	7358	BRITANNIA	6835
14th "	ARABIA	7903		
21st "	CALEDONIA	7358	MOOLTAN	9621
28th "	PERSIA	7951		
4th Apr.	MARMORA	10509		
11th "	EGYPT	7912		
18th "	CALEDONIA	7358	MOLDAVIA	9500
25th "	MACEDONIA	10512		
2nd May	ORIENTAL	5284	HIMALAYA	6898
9th "	CALEDONIA	7358		
16th "	ORIENTAL	5284	MONGOLIA	9505
23rd "	ARABIA	7903		

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipp to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 P.M., for Medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

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The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

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W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.
Bombay, 28th September 1907.

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LONDON AGENTS: GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
DUMBEA	5,586	Boyer	26th Dec. 1907
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Combe	23rd Jan. 1908.
AUSTRALIEN	6,365	Verron	20th Feb. "
NERA	5,538	Schmitz	19th Mar. "
CALEDONIEN	4,130	Martin	16th Apr. "
DUMBEA	5,586	Boyer	14th May "
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Combe	11th June "

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT
AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captain	To Sail on or about
AUSTRALIEN	6,365	Verron	6th Dec. 1907.
NERA	5,538	Schmitz	3rd Jan. 1908.
CALEDONIEN	4,130	Martin	31st Jan. 1908.

For further Particulars apply to—
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BRINDISI and VENICE.
(Transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
D. BALDUINO	4,580	A. Cogliolo	15th Dec.
R. RUBATTINO	4,582	E. Occhi	15th Jan. 1908
D. BALDUINO	4,580	A. Cogliolo	15th Feb. 1908

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Single tickets	Rs. 600	Rs. 385	Rs. 165
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Vessels	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on.
*CAPRI	6,000		12th Dec. 1907.
LEVANZO	6,000	G. Belsito	7th Jan. 1908.
CAPRI	6,000		17th Feb. "

Excellent accommodation. SALOON Fares to PENANG Rs. 140, to SINGAPORE Rs. 185, and to HONGKONG Rs. 260.
Through Bills of Lading for Mediterranean, Black Sea and American Ports issued.

EXTRA DEPARTURE TO GENOA.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on.
ISONIA	5,020		about 20th Dec. 1907.

Good and Cheap Single Saloon Accommodation.
* The S. S. Capri, leaving on 17th Dec. will call at Penang taking Cargo and Passengers.

G. DEGROSSI,
Agent.
No. 66, MOMBAY ROAD.

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INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time.	Route.—Via.
DUMRA	2,170	Mon. 9th Dec.	11 a. m.	P. D. & C.*
DWARKA	1,700	Thur. 12th Dec.	9 a. m.	Cutch Mandvie.
LIMASA	2,170	Frid. 13th Dec.	7 a. m.	(direct). *

* Via Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "WAROONGA," 2,513 tons, on MONDAY, 9th Dec., calling at Veraval, Mangrole and Dwarka, Karachi, Pasni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Mahomera and Basreh.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,700 tons, on THURSDAY, 12th Dec., calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Mahomera also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Bagdad.

FOR CALCUTTA AND COAST PORTS.

S. S. "VADALA," 3,334 tons, sailing about 7th Dec.

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5th December, 1907.

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LLOYD'S S. N. Co, CONTRACT WITH GOVERNMENT.

DIRECT LINE TO TRIESTE

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	4140	F. Mosca	16th Dec. 1907
KOERBER	5301	A. Foresti	1st Jan. 1908
BOHEMIA	4282	M. Dabcevich	16th Jan. 1908
AFRICA	4596	P. Badcsich	1st Feb. 1908
IMPERATOR	4140	F. Mosca	16th Feb. 1908
KOERBER	5301	A. Foresti	1st March 1908
BOHEMIA	4282	M. Dabcevich	16th March 1908
AFRICA	4596	P. Badcsich	1st April 1908
IMPERATOR	4140	F. Mosca	16th April 1908
KOERBER	5301	A. Foresti	1st May 1908
BOHEMIA	4282	M. Dabcevich	16th May 1908
AFRICA	4596	P. Badcsich	1st June 1908

ORDINARY LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain	To sail on or about.
* † OBINA	5999	A. de Petris	25th Dec.
* † F. FERDINAND	6046	C. Matcovich	25th Jan. 1908.
* † NIPPON	6317	F. Tarabocchia	25th Feb. 1908.

* Will call at Karachi. † Will call at Fiume

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE, are available for two years.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.
1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes.

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RETURN TICKETS, available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the return voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., are issued at reduced fares.

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Return Tickets are issued for the voyage, Bombay to Trieste, by Austrian Lloyd's and Genoa to Colombo by North German Lloyd's and vice versa.
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STEAM TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on or about.
AUSTRIA	7588	A. Bilafer	25th Dec.

For further particulars regarding passages apply to the
AGENT GENERAL,
Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co
Samcon House, 52, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

APRIL 23RD, 1907.
ALL PREVIOUS ISSUES ARE HEREBY CANCELLED.

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From Bombay or Karachi,	A. 1st class Surgeon and Stewardess.		B. All Steamers without Surgeon or Stewardess.		2nd Class only when steamer has 1st Class accommodation.	
	Single.	Return.	Single.	Return.	Single.	Return
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Suez	440	704	352	528	330	495
Port Said	468	748	374	561	352	528
Marseilles Genoa or Naples	578	935	495	770	429	649
Liverpool	605	960	517	792	462	704
London overland via Genoa or Marseilles returning via Marseilles or Naples	653	*1135	570	*920	462	809
Karachi	44	"	40	"	33	—

* Returning journey from Liverpool, by Sea. Rs. 1,038, Rs. 845 and Rs. 731, respectively.

The following sailings are subject to alteration:—

APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FROM KARACHI.

Class.	Steamers.	Tons	Due Bombay	Leave Bombay.	Leave Karachi.	Due Liverpool.
	City of Madrid	...	...	11 Dec.	21 Dec.	15 Jan'08
	City of Glasgow	...	15 Dec.	25 "	4 Jan.08	28 "

APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FROM BOMBAY.

†City of London	...	...	7 Dec.	...	12 Jan.
‡Trafford Hall	...	...	25 "	...	18 "
City of Calcutta	...	5 Feb.	10 Mar.	...	2 April
City of London	...	15 "	24 "	...	15 "
City of Glasgow	...	10 Mar.	18 April	...	10 May

† For Antwerp and London.
‡ For Havre and Liverpool.
For Passage and further Particulars apply to—
KILLICK NIXON & Co.,
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(GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.)

Regular fortnightly service from BOMBAY to DURBAN via ZANZIBAR.

THE following Steamers will SAIL:—

Steamers	Tons.	Capt.	To Sail about
‡GOUVERNEUR	3336	Burmeister	13th Dec 1907.
PRAESIDENT	3310	Tepe	23rd Dec 1907.

Taking Passengers and Cargo for LAMOO, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, GERMAN and PORTUGUESE COAST PORTS, and DURBAN.
‡ Will call at Seychelles.
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FANCY and COLOURED CLOTH of different qualities and designs such as:—
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A Bottle Should be Kept in Every House.

In Bottles at Rs. 1-8 each.

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From Babu Devi Prasad, *Jitoura*,—"Please send me two bottles of Balsamic Expectorant Drops per V. P. Parcel. Your Medicine has been tried in several Asthmatic cases and is doing wonderful effect in that disease."

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From T. Otter, Esq., District Surveyor, *Nellore*.—"Please send per V. P. Parcel (to be sent by Train) addressed as below, two bottles of Balsamic Expectorant Drops.

"I have to state that your Medicines are very effectual and I have great faith in them. They are worth their weight in gold. You can make use of this statement as you please."

From L. Young, Esq., Loop Line, E. I. R. *Rampur Haut*,—"Sir, will you kindly despatch by V. P. P., on receipt, being urgent, a bottle of 'Balsamic Expectorant Drops.'

"I took a bottle some months ago, and it had the desired effect."

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PREPARED ONLY IN OUR LABORATORY.

E. J. LAZARUS & CO.
MEDICAL HALL, BENARES.

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TEAS

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Acting Manager.
BOMBAY OFFICE,
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AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.
CORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

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RESERVE FUND	£1,075,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£800,000

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Ipoh (Perak).	Hongkong.	

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PAID-UP CAPITAL	£600,000
RESERVE FUND	£600,000

HEAD OFFICE:
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Calcutta.	Delhi.	Cawnpore.	Tuticorin
Lahore.	Bombay.	Colombo.	Zanzibar.
Amritsar	Madras.	Mandalay.	Mombasa
Kurrachee.	Rangoon.	Newera Eliya.	Nairobi.
Steamer Point.	Aden.	Kandy.	Chittagong
Entebbe.			

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia, purchased or collected.
DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receive, same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.
LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

HARRY S. JOHNSTON,
BOMBAY *Manager.*

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yen 24,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	" 24,000,000
ORDINARY RESERVE FUND	" 11,550,000
SPECIAL RESERVE for SILVER FUND	" 1,000,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FUND	" 2,500,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—

London	Shanghai	Tiehling	KOBE
Lyons	Hongkong	Changchun	Osaka
New York	Hankow	Antung-Hsien	Tokyo
San Francisco	Tientsin	Ryojun (Port Arthur)	Nagasaki
Honolulu (Hawaii)	Peking	Fengtien	Bombay
	Newchwang	Liaoyang	
	Chefoo	Dairen (Dalny)	

LONDON BANKERS:—
The Bank of England; The London Joint Stock Bank, Ld.; The Union of London and Smiths Bank, Ld.; The Parr's Bank, Ld.

BOMBAY BRANCH:—
LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT Accounts.
FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application
CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the World

K. KODAMA,
Manager
HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LD.

CAPITAL (Paid up)	Rs. 15,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper)	Rs. 21,00,000

HEAD OFFICE: SIMLA.
BRANCHES:
Calcutta, Bombay, Agra, Ajmere, Cawnpore, Darjeeling, Lahore, Mussoorie, Murree, Rawalpindi, and Umballa.

CORRESPONDENTS:
London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and in all the principal towns throughout India.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at rates which can be ascertained on application.
BANKING BUSINESS of Every Description transacted.
RULES OF BUSINESS and full information obtainable upon application.

E. E. SAVI,
AG. AGENT.
Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY

BANKS.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 10,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 10,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 11,750,000
Gold Reserve Fund	£ 1,000,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.
J. R. M. SMITH, *Chief Manager*.
LONDON BANKERS:
LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, Ld.
LONDON COMMITTEE
SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman.
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt).
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq (Director Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.).
SIR EWEN CAMERON, K. C. M. G.
A. M. TOWNSEND, C. S. ADDIS, } *London Managers*

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

AMOY.	HONGKONG.	RANGOON.
BANGKOK.	KOBE.	SAIGON.
BATAVIA.	LONDON.	SAN FRANCISCO.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SHANGHAI
CALCUTTA	MANILA.	SINGAPORE
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA.
HANKOW.	PENANG.	YLOILO.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000, provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS,
Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.
Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent.
CHURCH GATE STREET BOMBAY

COX & CO.,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.
HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.
BRANCHES AT KARACHI, RAWALPINDI, MURREE AND SRINAGAR.

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.
CURRENT and FIXED DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge, and Interest allowed thereon. Terms may be ascertained on application.
LETTERS OF CREDIT and CIRCULAR NOTES issued.
TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made, and Addresses Registered with London Office free of charge.
COX'S AGENCY Ld., engage Passages and secure best available berths to all parts of the World Free of Charge for Commission.
PASSENGERS met on Arrival and
BAGGAGE received for Shipment and Clearance.
INSURANCES of every description effected.

List of Representatives and Correspondents and all information in connection with Agency Business and a copy of the Balance Sheet will be sent on application.

HEAD OFFICE:
16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	£ 1,500,000
SUBS

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Italian Steamer "ISCHIA," from HONGKONG and INTERMEDIATE PORTS, are hereby informed of her ARRIVAL 5th and are REQUESTED TO TAKE IMMEDIATE delivery of their goods landed at Victoria Dock, No. 4 Shed.

All Claims for damages, &c., to be adjusted and presented before the departure of the steamer on the 17th instant, otherwise they will not be entertained under any circumstances.

G. DEGROSSI.
Agent,
RUBATTINO COMPANY.

No. 30, HORNBY ROAD, FORT.

THE ANCHOR LINE S. S. "SCINDIA" has arrived from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL and discharges in the Victoria Dock.

Consignees are requested to present their Bills of Lading for our COUNTER-SIGNATURE and to TAKE DELIVERY of their GOODS without delay.

Packages exceeding 30 cwts. in weight will be landed on the quay at the risk and expense of Consignees unless Boats are sent alongside to take delivery without delay. Consignees are hereby expressly notified that all Claims for damage must be adjusted by the Steamer's Surveyor before the goods are removed from the Landing Shed. The Undersigned decline all responsibilities in respect of goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse. All Claims must be presented before the sailing of the Steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.

Captain MACFADYEN will attend every morning.

Holders of Through-Bills of Lading are requested to make written, not verbal application regarding their goods failing. The Undersigned will not be responsible for any delay caused by Consignees not being advised of arrival of such goods.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

GRAHAM'S BUILDINGS,
BOMBAY, 5th December, 1907.

PARRY SMITH & CO.

FOR the convenience of XMAS SHOPPING our ESTABLISHMENT will REMAIN OPEN until 6, P. M., on SATURDAY, until further notice.

PARRY SMITH & CO.,
OPPOSITE CLOCK TOWER, BOMBAY.

VICTORIA JUBILEE TECHNICAL INSTITUTE BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

THE Institute will REOPEN and new CLASSES will be formed on THURSDAY the 16th January, 1908. The Courses of Instruction are (1) Mechanical Engineering, (2) Electrical Engineering, (3) Textile Manufacture, (4) Technical Chemistry, (5) Sheet Metal working and Enamelling. Courses (1) (2) (3) and (4) extend to 4 years. Full Technological Certificates. Scholarships, Prizes, Gold Medal, and Licentiate Diplomas are awarded on the results of the Annual Examinations. Candidates for admission must apply in writing to the Principal on or before the 2nd January, 1908, stating the course of instruction they desire to take. No candidate will be allowed to take more than one course at a time. All applicants (except those for course (5) and those for courses (1) to (4) who may have passed the intermediate or higher examination of any Indian or English University) will be examined on the 6th and 7th January 1908, at the Institute, and only those who stand highest in the list of successful candidates to the number of available vacancies will be admitted. The Examination will commence each day at 10 A.M. (S.T.) and will be conducted in English.

The following are the subjects of the Examination:—
(a) English Composition—a short essay;
(b) Drawing—copying a drawing from black board;
(c) Arithmetic—as at Matriculation;
(d) Algebra—as at Matriculation; and
(e) Chemistry as at Matriculation.

The following are the approximate numbers of available vacancies: (1) Mechanical Engineering 60; (2) Electrical Engineering 30; (3) Textile Manufacture 30; (4) Technical chemistry 20; and (5) Sheet Metal Working and Enamelling 20.

Further particulars can be obtained from the Principal.

N. A. F. MOOS,
Honorary Secretary.

23RD NOVEMBER, 1907.

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, up to 1 P.M. (Bombay Time), on FRIDAY, the 13th day of December 1907, for the SUPPLY of 35 tons of OIL COCOANUT commencing from 1st January to 31st December 1908.

2. Form of Contract, Specification, etc., may, on payment of Re. 1, be obtained from the Undersigned, who will, on application, give any further information that may be required.

3. Tenders must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 1,000 to be paid to the Chief Accountant in cash, or public securities, and to be forfeited in case of withdrawal of Tender, or of refusal to sign the Contract.

4. A further payment to make the total deposit equivalent to 10 per cent. on the Contract amount, will have to be made by the Contractor whose Tender may be accepted.

5. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,
J. LACEY,
Storekeeper, Municipality.

STOREKEEPER'S OFFICE,
Chinchpokli, 4th December, 1907.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

TENDERS FOR CASTOR CAKES.

THE AGENT is prepared to receive Tenders at his Office, opposite the Church Gate Station Bombay, upto 1 P.M. (Standard Time), on WEDNESDAY, the 11th December 1907, for the PURCHASE of CASTOR CAKES, that will be produced at the Railway Company's Oil Mill at Sabarmati, during the year 1908.

Tenders must be made out on the Company's authorised forms, which can be had on application to the Undersigned at his Office, on payment of Annas 8 for each copy.

Tenders must be sealed and superscribed "Tender for Castor Cake," and a deposit of Rs. 1,000 (one thousand only), must accompany the Tenders, without which no Tender will be considered.

In the event of a contractor whose Tender has been accepted failing to execute the contract, the above deposit will be liable to forfeiture at the discretion of the Agent.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any Tender.

W. F. JOHNSON,
Loco. and Carriage Superintendent.

PAREL WORKS,
29RT NOVEMBER, 1907.

BOMBAY VETERINARY COLLEGE.

CANDIDATES INTENDING TO JOIN the COLLEGE during the next year should submit their applications before the 4th January next, on which date an Entrance Test for those who have not passed either the School Final or Matriculation Examination will be held.

Eleven Government Scholarships are likely to be available and will be awarded mainly to those candidates who are recommended by Collectors in the Presidency. While admitting paying students as well as Government Scholars preference will be given to those who have passed either the School Final or Matriculation Examination and those who come up to the standard of height and chest measurements prescribed in the College Rules and Regulations, a copy of which will be forwarded on application.

The total number of Scholarships has been increased from 15 to 21 and the amount of scholarship given is also increased from Rs. 10 to Rs. 15. Besides this Scholars are not required to pay College fees. Other conditions regarding scholarships will be found in the Rules and Regulations.

Replies to applications will not be sent during the Christmas Holidays.

F. JOSLEN, Major, I.C.V.D.,
Ag. Principal, Bombay Veterinary College.

PAREL, BOMBAY, 13TH NOVEMBER, 1907.

FOR SALE.

A very handsome DARK BAY COB, 14-2 1/2. Young, quiet in Harness and Saddle. Believed to be sound. Will be sent on trial to Bona Fide purchasers.

For further particulars apply to—

GOVINDJEE MADHOWJEE & Co.,
6, HUMMUM STREET, FORT,
BOMBAY.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

SOME IMPORTANT BOOKS ON INDIA AND ON EASTERN QUESTIONS.

	Rs.	a
The Asiatic Danger in the Colonies. By L. E. Neame	2	10
Sepoy Generals. Wellington to Roberts. By G. W. Forrest, C.I.E. With Portraits.	4	8
Afoot Through the Kashmir Valleys. By Marion Doughty. Illustrated	5	10
The Story of My Life. By the late Colonel Meadows Taylor. Edited by his Daughter.	2	10
The Sun and the Serpent. A Contribution to the History of Serpent Worship. By C. F. Oldham. Illustrated	9	3
The History of Lord Lytton's Indian Administration, 1876 to 1880: Compiled from Letters and Official Papers. By Lady Betty Balfour	13	8
The Oriental Rug Book. By Mary Churchill Ripley. With one hundred and sixty-four illustrations.	9	3
A Naturalist in Indian Seas or four years with the Royal Indian Marine Survey ship "Investigator." By A. Alcock, M. B., LL.D., F. R. S.	15	12
An Oriental Biographical Dictionary. Founded on Materials collected by the late Thomas William Beale	21	0
General Sir Arthur Cotton, R.E., K.C.S.I. His Life and Work. By his daughter Lady Hope. With some Famine Prevention Studies by William Digby, C.I.E. Portraits, Maps and Illustrations	10	8
The Church in Madras, being the history of the Ecclesiastical and Missionary action of the East India Company, in the Presidency of Madras in the seventeenth and eighteenth Centuries. By the Rev. Frank Penny, LL.M. With illustrations	18	6
Himalayan Journals or Notes of a Naturalist in Bengal, the Sikkim and Nepal, Himalayas, the Khasia Mountains, etc. By Sir Joseph Dalton Hooker	4	8
Islam under the Khalifs of Baghdad. By Robert Durie Osborn	9	0

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

XMAS AND NEW YEAR RETURN TICKETS AT REDUCED RATES.

THE PUBLIC are hereby informed that Christmas concession RETURN TICKETS to 1st and 2nd class passengers over this Railway will be available for completion of the RETURN JOURNEY up to Midnight of the 14th January 1908 instead of the 26th January 1908 as previously advertised

A. C. RUMPOLL,
Ag. General Traffic Manager.

BOMBAY, 5TH DECEMBER, 1907.

NOTICE.

WE, the UNDERSIGNED, carrying on business as Architects, Engineers and Surveyors, and Fire Insurance Appraisers and Adjusters, under the name and style of "SHAPOORJEE N. CHANDABHOY," have admitted into our firm Mr. BURJOR SORABSHAW JAMSHEDJEE AGA, L.C.E., as a partner, and the said firm will, henceforth, be conducted under the name and style of "SHAPOORJEE N. CHANDABHOY & Co."

SHAPOORJEE N. CHANDABHOY., F.R.I.B.A. &c.,
VICAJEE A. TARAPORVALA., M.S.A., &c.,
SOHRAB FRAMJEE BHAROOCHA., M.S.A., &c.,
Architects, Engineers and Surveyors.

BOMBAY, 6TH DECEMBER 1907.
Markar's Building, Apollo Street, Fort.

OBSTINATE MALARIA
dare not stand the
NEMESIS' AGUE SPECIFIC.
"Your NEMESIS' SPECIFIC is the best remedy for Fevers."
Per Bottle Re 1.

F. S. MADON & CO.,
SHAIKH MEMON STREET,
BOMBAY.

WANTED.—Sufferers to know that "Hydrocele" of any nature and standing is warranted to be cured right away by our Unique remedy "Hydroceline." Speedy and permanent cure is certain even if the worst type. Ours is a novelty in the Medical World. No tapping, no detention, complete elimination of the fluid in the Sac. Wonderful decrease in size and relief of pain. A trial will convince. Rs. 3 and 5. MANAGER, British Chemical Works, Kidderpore, Calcutta.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY, the 9th instant, at 2-30 p. m. (S.T.) Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods and the following:—

Furniture such as new designed teak and black-wood double bedstead, almyrahs, cupboards, chest-of-drawers, dressing, wash-hand and writing tables, easy chairs, marble-top tables, sideboard, cabinet, iron bedsteads, cottage piano by Soundy & Co., melodico with rolls.

7 second-hand double pole large size tents of different sizes.

By order of the Registrar, Small Causes Court—property attached in Distress Warrant No. 1124 and 1466 of 1907 property of Ahmed Bin Abdul Vahed Mashari.

1 twelve bore gun,
1 Winchester rifle,
1 air gun, and 1 sword.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General Bombay, the effects of the late Dwarkadas Haridas, consisting of sofas, small iron safe, clock, glass-handles, German silver, copper and brass pots, boxes, jars, silk and cotton apparels and other sundries.

At 3-30 p. m.

Several gent's bicycles by different makers.
1 light rubber-tyred victoria.
1 light rubber-tyred vis-a-vis.
1 rubber-tyred office shigram.

The following horses to be sold to reduce establishment.

1 pair of black walers going in single and double harness.
1 pair of bay walers going in single and double harness.
1 black waler going in single or double harness.
1 bay waler, going in single or double harness.

The pair of horses will be sold separately, if so desired and may be seen at Mr. M. Nicholson's stables, Byculla, from Sunday next.

AUCTION SALE OF PIANOS AND MUSICAL BOXES, ETC.

On THURSDAY, the 12th inst., at 2-30 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Meadow-street, Fort, opposite Messrs. Sorabji Cowasji & Co's. Auction Rooms by order of the concerned several cottage and square pianos by different makers, organs large and small musical boxes, music rolls, etc.

The above will be on view 3 days before the sale.

SALE OF BOOKS AND OFFICE FURNITURE.

Under instructions from the Curator Government Central Book Depot, Bombay, Messrs CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Book Depot, Girgaum Back Road on Wednesday the 18th instant at 2-30 p. m. (S. T.) the following:—

Marathi, Gujrati, Kanarese books, also cupboards, writing and office tables, large book stand, chairs, shelves, punkhas screens etc.

The above will be on view 2 days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

BOMBAY, 6TH DECEMBER, 1907.

AMUSEMENTS.

"THE EXCELSIOR"
CINEMATOGRAPH
ON THE MAIDAN.

NOTICE.

TO-NIGHT being the LAST SHOW of this week's Programme we draw the attention of the general public, that the very popular film

"DOGS USED AS SMUGGLERS"

will be seen for the "LAST TIME" as well as the grand attractive and throughout colored picture

"SLAVE'S LOVE"

DO NOT MISS THIS LAST OPPORTUNITY.

TO-MORROW! TO-MORROW!! TO-MORROW!!!

Encouraged by the very liberal patronage extended to this

"GRAND SHOW."

We notify the public that from

TO-MORROW NIGHT, 7th DECEMBER.

There will be a great change of Programme even more wondrous than the previous one.

With TO-MORROW PROGRAMME we command a great success owing to the most charming films ever exhibited in Bombay, ONE OF WHICH

"THE CINDERELLA"

Is a great Spectacular Production, illustrating every scene of the POPULAR FAIRY TALE, in which marvellous Tricks, Dissolving-scenes, Effects, Ballets Marches, etc., will take place: WE ARE SURE that the film 1,000 feet in length will achieve general applause being a subject very popular and fantastic.

The films "AT THE SEA SIDE," and "THE GREAT STEEPLECHASE" will be also exhibited to-morrow, and we will feel sure that they will attract crowds to our fair pavilion: the former for its grand SEA SCENERY, and the latter as a very interesting Sporting Subject.

THREE EXHIBITIONS EVERY NIGHT.
From 7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30, and 10 to 11 P.M.

ON SATURDAYS an EXTRA SHOW is given from 11-15 to 12-15.

Reserved Sofa, Rs. 5 each. (3 seats.)		
Cushioned Easy Chairs	... ...	Rs. 2 0
First Class Chairs	... ...	„ 1 0
Second „	... ...	„ 0 8
Benches „	... ...	„ 0 4

Soldiers and Children, Half Price to I and II Class only.

CROWDED HOUSES AND DELIGHTED AUDIENCE NIGHTLY.

AN ESTABLISHED POPULARITY.

THE HIPPODROME
AT THE
RACQUET COURT.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!

ENTIRE

CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.

BY OUR BRILLIANT COMPANY.

THE MUSICAL ASHBY'S

will introduce their Famous "Javanese Gampong."

New Bamboo Balancing Feats by

THE MYSORE TROUPE.

New Clown Entrees by

JOLLY LEO & DUMMY.

MOOKERJEE

Triple Horizontal Bar Expert.

NEXT MATINEE.

TO-MORROW AFTERNOON, AT 4 P.M.

When Children will be admitted to all Classes at HALF PRICE.

BOX PLAN AT SOUNDY & CO.
W. ASHBY, Rep., Watson's Hotel.

TOWN HALL.

SATURDAY, 7th. MONDAY, 9th DECEMBER, at 9-30.

First appearance in Bombay of the great Pianist Virtuoso,

LOUIS EDGER,

TWO GRAND PIANOFORTE RECITALS
Under the distinguished Patronage of H. E. Sir George Sydenham Clarke, G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., F.R.S., etc., Governor of Bombay; and of H. E. the Commodore Sir George Warrender, K.N., K.C.V.O., A.D.C. to H.M. the King, and Lady Warrender.

SATURDAY, 7TH DECEMBER,
PROGRAMME OF
FIRST PIANO RECITAL,
GIVEN BY
LOUIS EDGER.

PROGRAMME.

I.	Prelude and Fugue A Minor ... Transcribed from the Organ by F. Liszt.	Bach.
II.	Sonata op. 53 C. Major ...	Beethoven.
	(a) Allegro con brio. (b) Adagio molto. Moderato.	(c) Allegretto
III.	(a) Ballade G. Minor ...	Chopin.
	(b) Nocturne F. Sharp Major...	
	(c) Waltz A. Flat ...	
	(d) Scherzo B. Minor ...	
IV.	(a) Lucampanella ...	Paganini-Liszt.
	(b) 12th Rhapsody ...	Liszt.

Plan, Programmes, Biography and Press Notices at Messrs. Seymour Dove, Medows Street, where seats can now be booked.

Prices Rs. 5 and Rs. 2.

POSITIVELY FOR TWO NIGHTS ONLY.

SKATING RINK.

GENERAL SKATING SESSION,
EVENING FROM 6 TO 8, AND 9-30 TO 11-30.
Admission One Rupee.

PRACTICE SESSIONS, MORNING FROM 8 TO 9-30.
Admission and use of Skates, One Rupee,
Ladies and Children, eight Annas.
Learners, Ladies only, from 10 to 12 a.m.

PRIVATE CLUB SESSION.
Every THURSDAY Evening from 6 to 8 o'clock.

SEASON TICKETS,
INCLUDING USE OF SKATES, Rs. 100.
Family Tickets for Lady and Gentleman, Rs. 150.
ADMISSION ONLY WITHOUT USE OF SKATES, Rs. 50.

SEASON TICKETS WITH PAIR OF NEW SKATES covering Admission and use of floor, Rs. 125.
MONTHLY SUBSCRIPTION TICKETS FOR ADMISSION and use of Skates at any Session, Rs. 30
BOOKS OF 12 TICKETS FOR GENTLEMEN „ 10
Do. 15 „ LADY ... ... „ 10

Season, Monthly and Club Tickets can be had at SOUNDY & Co.'s Music Warehouse, Hornby Road, Fort.

CLARKE'S B. 41. PILLS.

A warranted cure for all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex. These famous Pills also cure Gravel, Pains in the Back and all Kidney Disorders. Free from mercury. Forty years success. Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

COMBRIDGE'S LIST.

THE WORKS OF SHAKESPEARE.

HINNEMAN'S FAVOURITE CLASSICS Edition. With Introduction. By George Brandes. Handsomely Bound in cloth. Price 8 Annas each Volume.

MACBETH.
CORIOLANUS.
CYMBELINE.
TWELFTH NIGHT.
THE MERCHANT OF VENICE.
ROMEO AND JULIET.
AS YOU LIKE IT.
TITUS ANDRONICUS.
LOVE'S LABOUR'S LOST.
TROILUS AND CRESSIDA.
OTHELLO.
KING LEAR.
THE TEMPEST.
ALL'S WELL THAT ENDS WELL.
PERICLES.
JULIUS CÆSAR.
TAMING OF THE SHREW.
MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING.
KING JOHN.
THE RAPE OF LUCRECE.
KING HENRY IV., 2 VOLS.
KING HENRY VI., 3 VOLS.
KING HENRY VII.
MERRY WIVES OF WINDSOR.
TIMON OF ATHENS.
THE WINTER'S TALE.
MEASURE FOR MEASURE.
KING RICHARD II.
KING RICHARD III.
THE COMEDY OF ERRORS.
TWO GENTLEMEN OF VERONA.
MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM.
THE SONNETS.
VENUS AND ADONIS.

A. J. COMBRIDGE & CO.,
ESPLANADE ROAD, OPP. CLOCK TOWER, BOMBAY.

ROLLED STEEL BEAMS,
BRITISH & CONTINENTAL MANUFACTURE.

5,000 TONS { STEEL BEAMS, STEEL ANGLES, STEEL TEES, CAST-IRON PIPES

KEPT IN STOCK IN BOMBAY.

Prices quoted on receipt of specification for Delivery at any Railway Station or Sea Port in India.

GEO. SERVICE & CO.,
King's Building, Hornby Road, BOMBAY.

THE
Bombay Gazette.

PRICE ONE ANNA.

DAWK EDITIONS
for
UP-COUNTRY
SUBSCRIBERS.

EVENING EDITION
In Time for
PUNJAB,
CALCUTTA & RAICHUR MAILS.

THE
Bombay Gazette
IS NOW
THE BEST
ADVERTISING
MEDIUM
IN WESTERN INDIA.

It reaches every City, Town and Village.

It is NOT hired for AN HOUR and then RETURNED.

IT REMAINS IN THE CLUB, THE HOTEL, THE BUNGALOW AND THE COTTAGE THE WHOLE DAY THROUGH AND IS READ FROM TITLE PAGE TO IMPRINT.

PRICE ONE ANNA.

"SPECIAL SHORT"

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c. Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only). Three lines—Per insertion One Rupee. Every additional line, Eight Annas.

REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

"CLARESQUE" PLATE POWDER—Will make your Silver and Plated Table Ware look their brightest. Annas 12 per tin. Rs. 8 per doz. Instructions for using on every box. We use it ourselves and have had every opportunity of watching its lasting effect for the good of Silver and Plate.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Jewellers, Bombay and Poona.

SATISFACTION FOR 10 YEARS.—I have great pleasure to certify that Singer's Sewing Machine gave me every satisfaction for 10 years during which time they have been in use in my family.—GORDHUNDAS GOCULDAS TEJPAL Mandvi 1951, Bombay.

DR. W. COOK, M.A., M.D., writes:—"KADI" saved a life in Bronchitis, as there was every indication of speedy death. Dr. O. S. writes from LONDON:—"A 6 months' bedridden case of ASTHMA was relieved at once by "KADI" and in 2 days was as well as usual." (Original Testimonials open to inspection). "Kadi" is wonderful for COUGHS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, COLDS and PNEUMONIA. Re. 1-8-0.—D. SPECIFIC CO., Oppt. "Bombay Club," Fort.

BARGAINS IN PIANOS.—New and Second-Hand. Seymour Dove and Coy. can offer Lower Rates than any other retailer for reliable Instruments. Pianos from Rs. 150 to Rs. 1,100. Call or write—Tuners and Repairers SEYMOUR DOVE AND CO., Fort.

BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT and Summary of Trade, Published Weekly, on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe, containing a Specially-Written Market Report, Freight Report, &c., Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week, Imports and Exports of Bullion, Comparative Summaries of Exports, Comparative Summaries of Imports, of Piece-Goods, and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain, Share Lists and Rates of Exchange, List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and Arrivals and Departures of Vessels during the Week, Charters and Engagements. Annual Subscription in advance Rs. 10. Single ,, Annas 4. "Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadows Street.

FOR SALE.—T. B. English HORSE, "DESTROYER," Regularly hunted, Quiet to ride. Apply to Stephens, Girgaum. Price Rs. 500.

FOR SALE.—An elegant second-hand English-built Vis-a-Vis or double-seated Victoria, by Offord, London, thoroughly overhauled and renovated with best English materials, in perfect good order and sound condition. Quite as good as a brand new imported carriage. Apply to MESSRS. PRESS & Co., Fort Coach Factory, Mody Bay, Fort.

GOVERNMENT SERVANT SUPPLIES.—Messrs. OLIVER and Co. undertake the Supply of Labour in General Circles. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Servants. Patronized by the Officers of the Services. Especially First Class Goanese and Mahomedan Servants for whom we guarantee. Fee Bombay Rs. 2, Moffusil Rs. 3 each servant, which stands good for six months. No. 4, Ch. G. St., Fort, Bombay. Established 1873.

JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.—Proxy and Transfer Forms at Two Annas each. Special Quotations for large quantities with name of Company inscribed. Apply at "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

LARGEST ASSORTMENT of COOKING STOVES and Ranges to burn Coal, Wood, or Oil, and Kitchen Requisites in stock.—STOVE DEPOT, 17, Church Gate Street.

NOTICE to CYCLISTS.—Messrs. WALTER LANE & Co., European Cyclists of Church Gate Street, are removing from their present premises to "MAHOMED BUILDING" Hornby Road, next door to Paris-India from 1st November, 1907.

OLD BOOKS.—Advertiser will be glad to receive lists of Old and Rare Books relating to Indian History and Events. Nett Prices should be marked to facilitate selection and purchase. Address "BIBLIOPHILE" No. 8058 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Gazette."

RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS' ART PHOTOGRAPHIC SALON. The largest and leading in the East. No exposure or trouble spared. Luncheon duly provides for the convenience and demands of Gentlemen. A visit is earnestly solicited to Cox's Building (Top Floor), Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, near Moss Buildings. Give it a trial and you will never regret your visit. Board and Residence Rs. 2 and 3 per day. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Splendid Bars. Brand new Billiard Tables. Dinner Re. 1-4-0; Tiffin, Re. 1-0-0; Breakfast As. 12 Dinner served till late hours.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude at reasonable rates. Special Terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager, The "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

SUTTON'S SEED collections in fancy tin boxes, Vegetable and Flower. Fresh supply just received. Apply sharp to PALEKAR and Co., opposite Goculdas Tejpal Hospital Esplanade Cross Road, Bombay.

SPECIAL OFFER.—COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Special No. 3" at Rs. 3-12 per thousand; if printed on flap Rs. 5 per thousand. Samples on application at "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

THE BISHOP AND HIS CHARGE.—The issue of the *Bombay Gazette* containing our Article on the BISHOP'S VISITATION CHARGE being sold out and many demands made for copies of the same we have reprinted the Article in PAMPHLET FORM.—Price 2 Annas each at this Office.

"THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" STERLING EXCHANGE TABLE—Is a small neatly bound BOOK, covering all RATES in 32nds—both Sterling into Rupees and Rupees into Sterling, from 1s. 3/4 to 1s. 4 32/32d. The Book has been found to supply a long-felt want, and the extensive and expensive tables in general use are now no longer required. The form adopted will also greatly facilitate the conversion of broken amounts. "The cheapest, best, and most convenient."—*Vide* Press Notices. Price 2—Rs. 2

WANTED.—TWO BACHELOR FRIENDS (Europeans), to share a large, Airy and Cool Room, furnished or unfurnished, with Bathroom attached, with Board, in the Third Floor of "Dantra House," Barrow Road. Apply early to Box No. 2000, care of "The Bombay Gazette."

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE NEZ. DURING the Hot Steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting:—
Nickel, Rs. 3-8. Gold, Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

DR. BISWAS'S
MAGIC PILLS.
An Excellent Tonic for Young and Old.
EVERY MAN SHOULD HAVE A BOX.

ALL details cannot be published. Those who want to know the particulars, should write to the Manager with half-anna stamp for reply. Price, Re. 2-8 per box.

DR. H. BISWAS,
AMRITA BAZAR MEDICAL HALL,
Amrita Bazar, P. O. (Jessore).

BOOKS FOR SALE.

ROUND ABOUT BOMBAY.
By James Douglas. Rs. 5.

THROUGH ASIATIC TURKEY.
(Bombay to the Bosphorous)
By Grattan Geary (2 Vols.) Rs. 10.

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST.
By Grattan Geary, Rs. 5.

LAYS OF THE LAW.
(A Selection of Leading Cases)
By W. E. H. Re. 1

GIRAS AND GUARANTEE.
Being a Compilation of Decisions, etc., on Questions regarding Giras, Wanta, and other Guaranteed Rights.
By L. P. Pasikh. Rs. 6.

Apply "The BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable Landed Property at Shaik Memon Street.

Under the directions of Mr. Nowrojee Jehangir Gamadia, the sole surviving executor of the last will and testament of the late Mr. Dorabjee Bomanjee Divecha, deceased, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will put up for sale by Public Auction, on the premises the following immoveable property on the day and hour mentioned below.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 6th instant at 4-30 p.m.

Secondly.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground of the quit and ground Rent Tenure with the messuage tenement, range of buildings or chawl consisting of eight compartments thereon, situate, lying and being in Green Market or Shaikh Memon Street, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 433 square yards or thereabouts, be the same, a little more or less, and are registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue, Bombay, under Old No. 97, New No. 6032, Old Survey No. 1091, and New Survey No. 1857, and are Assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward C, Ward Nos. 131, 132 to 135, and Street Nos. 83—85 (1-2-3 & 4) and are bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the north by the house formerly of Shah Purbhoodas Navandas and now of Bakerbhai Abdoolabhai, on or towards the south by the house formerly of Horrichand Callianseth and now of Goolam Mahomed Sarfoodin and Ors, on or towards the East by a sweeper's passage, and on or towards the West by the Shaik Memon Street aforesaid, and which said premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the said Nowrojee Jehangir Gamadia as such Executor.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the Undersigned or to Messrs Nanu, Hormasji and Co., attorneys for the sole executor at their Office No. 89, Meadow Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE of White Jeewan Pearls.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 6th instant, at 2 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, by order of the mortgagee, Bejraj Tehetram, and on account and risk of the mortgagor, Ahmed bin Wahab Mushari.

17 parcels about 635 white Jeewan pearls of different sizes and weight.

By order of Messrs Vaikchund Shomchund and on account and risk of Sha Jayashingilal Ravchund.

1 pearl weighing about 137 chav.

Will be sold in several lots to suit the requirements of purchasers and are now on view.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE JEWELLERY.

Under instructions from Messrs. Chotalal Naginchand and Company on account and risk of Messrs. Ebrahim Nooruddin and Company, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 7th instant, at 2 p. m. (S.T.), very valuable jewellery consisting of necklaces, bangles, rings, &c., &c., set with diamond pearls, emeralds, rubies, &c. The jewellery is of very large value and some of the stones and pearls are of extremely good quality.

The whole of the jewellery will be on show at the said Rooms between 2 and 5 p.m. THIS DAY, FRIDAY the 6th instant.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Payne and Company, 18, Esplanade Road, or to the Undersigned.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 7th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

AT 2 P. M. (S.T.)

1 second-hand rubber-tyred victoria, in good order.
1 handsome strong rubber-tyred palanquin office shigram, in very good order.
1 second-hand glass fronted miniature office brougham, in good order.
1 grey pony, quiet in harness.
1 bay Arab, quiet in harness and saddle.
1 waler pony.

AUCTION SALE OF MOTOR CAR.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 7th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, on account of the concerned—

1—8 h.p. four-seated Oldsmobile Extra Spec Motor Car with hood in splendid condition.

The above is now on view.

AUCTION SALE of Soda Water Factory.

On SUNDAY, the 8th instant, at 4-30 p. m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at No. 251, Grant Road, near the Northbrook Gardens, by order of Mr. Nichol Fraitas and on account and risk of the heirs and legal representatives of the late Mr. Alexandar Williams.

The soda water factory as it now stands with all the machinery fittings and fixtures and also oil Engine water tanks, carts, bullocks, &c., &c.

The above is now on view.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE PEARLS.

On TUESDAY, the 10th instant, at 3 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, by order of the mortgagee and on account and risk of the mortgagor Nawabzada Nassurala Khan and Begam Moomtaj Jehan Begam Nussurala Khan:—

2 large round pearls.
2 large pearls (soojni).

The above will be on view four days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE BUILDING PLOTS at Scheme III, Kumbharwada, at the corner of Falkland Road, Northbrooke Street, and at 2nd Pathan Street.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will, on WEDNESDAY, the 11th inst., at 4-30 p. m. (S.T.), sell by Public Auction, on the site, the right of occupancy of the following plots for the term of 999 years:—

Plot Nos.	Approximate Area.
2	1,897 sq. yds.
3	1,221 „
8	715 „
9	896 „
10	1,417 „

All the above plots are on the corner of two roads and are very valuable as building sites.

People wishing to build theatres will have good opportunity, as theatres will be permitted on some of these plots.

Plans for the sites, conditions of sale, building conditions, form of lease and all further particulars can be had on application from the Engineer, Trust Buildings, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

BENNETT & Co.

BOMBAY, 6TH DECEMBER 1907.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE of Building Materials.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. MENESSE & Co., will sell by Public Auction, on the Premises THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 6th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.).

The materials for removal of the following buildings:—

The materials of building street No. 1, 1 A and 1 B; 45, 47—51; 9—9A, 9B—9C; 10 and 11; 38 (1); 40—48; 1; 8; case Nos. 9; 65; 56; 53, 54 and 55, Gamdevi Road.

MENESSE & Co.

BOMBAY, 6TH DECEMBER, 1907.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
21, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

POSTPONEMENT OF SALE.

The sale of Japanese Goods advertized to take place on the 7 inst. is POSTPONED up to the WEDNESDAY, the 11th.

SALE OF A MOTOR-CAR AND TWO ENGLISH CARRIAGES.

MESSRS. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co., will, by order of Messrs Nowla Dooma and Co., and on account and at the risk of Dr. E. F. Underwood and with the consent of the Official Assignee of his estate, sell by Public Auction, at their Sales Rooms, at 3-30 p.m., TO-MORROW, SATURDAY the 7th day of December, 1907, the following:—

1 motor-car "Bayard" a clement, 120, in perfect, working order.
1 victoria English built on full C spring.
1 brougham English built.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

BOMBAY, 6TH DECEMBER, 1907.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Hild, 719 tons Captain J Salvesen, sailed yesterday for Bangkok &c with a general cargo.

THE steamer Farringford, 2,378 tons. Captain A Chapfin, sailed yesterday for Baltimore with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's, steamer Onipenta, 3,420 tons Captain Hill, will sail to-day for Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo.

THE steamer Ziebanghla, Captain F D C Dewing arrived in harbour yesterday, from Jedah, with 5 cases of specie and 2 passengers. During the voyage she met with moderate to fresh monsoon and clear weather.

THE F Rubattino, S N Company's, steamer Ischia Captain P Frances-co arrived in harbour yesterday from Hongkong with a general Cargo and 21 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer War-conga, 1,609 tons Captain H W Bamber, arrived in harbour on Wednesday evening from Koweit & : with a general Cargo 4 horses and 91 deck passengers.

THE Messageries Maritimes, Company's steamer Australien 3,543 tons Captain H Verron, arrived in harbour yesterday from Marseilles with a general Cargo and passengers.

THE Anchor Line steamer Scindia, 3,253 tons, Captain S Abrey, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool, with a general cargo, 18 horses, 14 dogs and passengers, she experienced strong N E Monsoon, during the voyage.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

IN GOVT. DOCKYARD.

H M S Proserpine ... Capt James.....R Navy

In the stream.

H M S Hyacinth.....Capt A W Heneage.....R Navy
Assaye.....Capt Seymour.....Transport
H M S Perseus.....Capt Christian.....R Navy

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR—DEC. 5.

Alcana.....2341 Morgan.....Graham & Co
Dragoman.....2231 Muhlstone.....K Nixon & Co
Hosenne.....993 Jenkins.....Busreh.....B & P S N Co
Ipswich.....515 Pelling.....Shah S N Co
Ikola.....3402 Sitboung.....M M & Co
Investigator.....S Mamoojee & Co
Ischia.....2784 Fracisco.....F Rubattino S N Co
Kolu.....518 Cole.....M M & Co
Landara.....2167 Austin.....M M & Co
Loch Tay.....2416 Stephen.....W & A Graham & Co
Lhasa.....926 Rothwell.....Karachi.....M M & Co
Marvin.....2272 Nolvie.....R A Willis
Nowshera.....1961 Maude.....M M & Co
Oriental.....3455 Palmer.....P & O Co
President.....2087 Tepe.....A Strauds
Quilos.....4042 Anderson.....M M & Co
Shah Ameer.....1902 Pilling.....H A Hasnun
Shah Nasir.....2155 Grant.....Shah N N Co
Shirala.....3699 Scott.....M M & Co
Seriscad.....617 Larsen.....F F C & Co
Umbilah.....2145 Richards.....R A Willis
Warrior.....2304 Tindale.....F Muir & Co
Wistow Hall.....2139 Merla.....K Nixon & Co
Ziebanghla.....3699 Dewing.....M M & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK—DEC. 5.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agents.
A Arcadia	6803	Valentine	Shanghai	11-12	P & O S N Co
D & E Shah Allum	1978	Foster		9-12	H A Hasenie
F Clan Graham	3289	Elliot	Chinkiang	14-12	F M & Co
H Morocco		Boxhall	Hall	6-12	F Muir & Co
K Morven	2272	Narrie Conlin		10-12	K Nixon & Co
L Capri	2781	Bolsito	Hongkong	17-12	F & R S N Co
M Mazagon	3279	Hodgson	Repairing		M M & Co
O Rehmani	1872	Storey	Jeddah	9-12	B & P S N Co
P Werdenfels	2810	Beibon	Hamburg	8-12	Glade & Co

H W P D

Courland	760	Ebrahim	Porta	8-12	Wo S N Co
Ponani	532	Ahmed	Bvagar	7-12	Do S N Co
Sabarmati	524	Mohamad	Mangalore	6-12	Bo S N Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 St Helena	27	S Robertson	Genoa	14-12	T M'son & Co
2 Scindia	6706	Abrey	Lpool	17-12	W & A G & Co
3 Umballa	3426	Ralt	N P		M M & Co
5 Westminster	2781	Duncombe Ker	Port	7-12	W & A G & Co
7 Vadala	2164	Packham	Calcutta	7-12	M M & Co
8 Onipenta	3420	Hill	K'chi	6-12	M M & Co
9 City of London	5692	Black	Alwerp	7-12	K Nixon & Co
10&11 Calne	396	MacCoughlan	Antwerp	14-12	M M & Co
12 Marmora	3239	Weston	London	7-12	P & O Co
15 Kageshima Maru	3372	Arakawa	Kobe	10-12	N Y Kaisha
16 Waroonga	1603	Bamber	Busreh	9-12	M M & Co

Offside.

Shah Najam	2751	Davison	Jeddah	5-12	H A Hasnum

M W D D

Ujina	3426	Kendall	Calcutta		1-12 M M & Co

H W V D

14 Linga	937	Rickford	K'chi	6-12	M M & Co

ARRIVALS

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
4	Waroonga s	Bamber	Kowait, Nov 22
5	Scindia s	Abrey	Liverpool, Nov 8
	Ziebanghla s	Deming	Jedah, Nov 25
	Ischia s	Francesco	Hongkong Nov 12
	Australien's	Verron	Marseilles, Nov 20

DEPARTURE.

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
5	Alavi s	Hill	Calcutta
	Kola s	Cole	Persian Gulf, &c
	Hild s	Salvesen	Bangkong, &c
	Farringford s	Chaplin	Baltimore

The steamer Onipenta Hill, for Persian Gulf, &c., obtained he portclearance yesterday.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—
Steamer Seirstad, for Bangkong.
" Waroonga, for Persian Gulf, &c.
" Scindia for Liverpool, &c.

CALCUTTA

ARRIVALS.

Dec.	Vessels.	Names	From
Dec. 1	Gwalior	G Ramage	Madras
	Rohilla	J Smith	London
	Kaisha	S Walker	Bombay
	Hyndford	J Harne	Liverpool
	Rhenish	W A Seman	Barnburry
	Wardha	E W Peck	Bombay
	Polamhall	E Mation	Bombay
	Elton	E B Hirst	Rangoon
Dec. 2	Baron	A G Purser	Probandar
	Gogovale	R C Hood	Karachi

DEPARTURES.

Dec. 3	Nanauch	Lieut A Galstone	Madras
	Oostzaan	H Muller	New York
	Inverness	G Clarkson	Bombay

DAILY EXPORTS.—DEC. 5.

FOR LONDON.

Marmora s—11 bales, silk waste King King and Co; 13 bales, skins R M Kooka, 2,309 cwt, linseed and 320 cwt, cotton seed Ralli Bros, 3 bundles ivory and 1 bundle gendahorns A Visram.

FOR ANTWERP.

China s—636 cwt, nuxvomica R. Jewandas 196 bales cotton waste, W Wolf and Sons; 40 bales, twist, C Macdonald and Co.

City of London s—6 bales, twist, Killick, Nixon and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Werdenfels s—200 bales, cotton fly, C. Hoerji and Co; 22⅝ cwt, aloe fibre Allen Bros, and Co: 100 bales, hemp G Madhowji and Co.

FOR BREMEN

Werdenfels s—55 bales, cotton A Moritz and Co.

FOR GENOA.

St Helena s—100 tons old iron N. Futchally and Co,

FOR HONGKONG.

Arcadia s—50 cases opium P and O Co: 200 bales, Cotton Sassoon J. David and Co; 8 cases piecegoods Tata Sons and Co; 75 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co; 50 cwt kismis, R. Jewandas and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Kageshima Maru s—100 bales, Cotton S Framji and Co; 280 bales Cotton, Japan Cotton Trading Co; 250 bales Cotton Gaddum and Co; 500 bales Cotton Ralli Bros. 1,645 cwt, bone meal, H. Noormahomed.

FOR YEKOHAMA.

Arcadia s—7 cases lac, A Mahomadbhoy.

FOR OSAKA.

Kageshima Maru s—200 bales Cotton H N Madraswala and Co; 250 bales Cotton Gaddum and Co; 100 bales, Cotton Japan Cotton Trading Co.

A GRAND SPECULATION, in these days of financial unrest, is a rare thing for people with spare capital to come across. It is, therefore, refreshing to know that in purchasing a box of Holloway's Pills, good value for money, can be obtained. They never fail to give instant relief from pain, and no disease can long withstand their purifying influence. A few appropriate doses at the proper period will prevent many a serious illness. Their primary action is upon the blood, stomach, liver, kidneys and bowels. Their secondary action strengthens the nervous centres. No drug can be so harmless yet so antagonistic to disorders caused by brain worry. The most perfect reliance may be placed upon their regulating and renovating virtues.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, *December* 4.] [BOMBAY, *December* 5.

FINANCIAL.

		Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2½ per cent.	Consols	83 1/8ex		5/16
3 do.	Rentes	95 3/4	1/4	
3½ do.	Sterling Loan	100 3/4		1/2
3½ do.	Govt. Securities	63 1/8	un	chgd
Bar Silver in London		26 3/4	1/16	
Do.	do. 2 months' hence	27 1/16	1/16	
Do.	in New York	57 7/8	1/8	
Exchange on London at Paris		25·19 1/2	1/2	
Do.	do. do. Berlin.	20·52	un	chgd
Do.	do. do. New York.	4·86 1/8	un	chgd
Discount Bank of England Rate.		7 since	7th Nov.	
Do.	Short London Bills, 3 months' sight	5 3/4	un	chgd
Do.	Indian Bank Bills, 6 months' s'ght	4 7/8	un	chgd
Do.	3 Months' Fine Trade Bills	6 1/2	un	chgd
Do.	6 Months' Fine Trade Bills	5 3/4	un	chgd
Interest Day-to-day	Loans	4 5/8	un	chgd
Do. 7-day	Market Loans	5	un	chgd

Amount Withdrawn from Bank of England £175,000 for North America.
Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate) 1s. 3 23/32d. unchgd.
Cloing tone of Silver—Steady.

Council Bills :—

At the Periodical Biddings for Council Bills on India to-day for Rs. 20,00,000.

Rs.	6,10,000	were allotted to Calcutta.
"	1,70,000	were allotted to Bombay.
"	.....	were allotted to Madras.
Rs.	7,80,000	at 1s. 3 29/32d.

Average rate of allotment, Calcutta and Bombay 15 90.

Total amount of Bills sold during the week ending Tuesday evening, including last Public Sales ... ... Rs. 7,30,000
Amount to be allotted next week... Rs. 20,00,000

EXTRA ALLOTMENTS :—
Bills on Bombay ...Rs. 60,000 at 1s. 3 29/32d.

COTTON.

Liverpool—

Spots	...Large business.
Futures	...Steady.
East Indian	...Quiet.
Manchester	...Firm.
Total Sales	...15,000
Sold on Speculation and for Export	... 1,500
Imports	...40,000
Mid-Americans...	...6·32 +10
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown ...	10 1/8 unchgd.

Future Delivery Prices—

Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apl.	Apl.-May
6·02 +14	6·04 +12	6·04 +11	6·05 +12	5·05 +11

May.-June	June-July	July-Aug	Aug.-Sept.
6·05 +11	6·05 +11	6·02 +10	5·92 +08

New York—

Receipts at U. S. Ports	... 57,000	bales.
Do. do. last year	... 87,000	"
Exports to Great Britain	... 13,000	"
Do. to Continent	... 12,000	"
Spot Cotton—11·70—20		

Futures—Month of Dec. 11·55 + 16 } Advanced early owing to firm cables and partially declined later through bulls unloading.
Do. do. March 11·11 + 15

New Orleans :—

Spot Cotton.—11 5/8 + 1/4.
Futures—Month of Jan. 11·23 + 21
Do. do. March 11·27 + 21
Closing Tone of Futures.—Firm.

WHEAT.

White Choice Karachi, C. I. F—40 Dec.-Jan.—London—Sellers—Canal.
Red F. A. Q. Karachi C. I. F.—40 Dec. Jan—London—Sellers—Canal.
Tone of Wheat—Dull.

SEEDS.

Rapeseed :—

Yellow Gujerat, per 416 lbs. 85% ex-ship. 55 3/8 May-June—Antwerp—Done—Canal.
Brown Cawnpore 53½ April-May.—Dunkirk—Sellers—Canal.
Tone of Rapeseed.—Firmer.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Coffee :—

In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality) 6 unchgd.

Sugar—

German granulated Sugar, double bags, C. and F. India 12s. 4½d.
Months of Shipment.—Jan.-Mar.—Sellers.
Tone of Sugar—Firm.

Rubber—

Para Rubber 3s. 7½d.—Value.

Beef and Mutton Tallow—

Finest Australian Beef Tallow ...31s. 6d.
" " Mutton Tallow ...35s. 6d.
General tone of Tallow Auction ...Firmer.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE

Packages.	Value	From	Vessel.	Importer.
2 Bundles Rs ..	Rs. 6,000	Muscat ..	Kola ...	L. Khimji.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

THURSDAY EVENING.] [5TH DECEMBER, 1907.

FINANCIAL.

Money :—

Borrowers at 4 per cent. per annum for two months fixed.

Exchange :—

The Secretary of State sold some Rs. 7 lakhs of Council Bills on Wednesday at 1s. 3 29/32d., and announced that Rs. 20 lakhs would be offered next week. The effect of the allotment has been to weaken rates. In the morning it was again possible to buy demand drafts for the mail at 1s. 3 15-16d. but at the close the rate was not available. Most Banks would sell T. T. at 1s. 3 27/32d. at which there was a small enquiry. The Credit rate has been more or less general at 1s. 4 3/16d, 3 months' sight for the mail with very few bills offering. Far Eastern rates are quiet.

We quote :—

T. T. on London ...	...1s. 3 27/32d.
Demand Draft ...	...1s. 3 29/32d.
Credits—3 months' sight	... 1s. 4 3/16d.
Do. 6 months' sight	... 1s. 4 13/32d.
Do. 2 months' sight—Francs	169 3/4
Do. 3 months' sight—Marks.	139 1/4
Hongkong—30 days' sight ...	149
Yokohama—30 days' sight ...	151
Shanghai—30 days' sight ...	198 1/2

Government Paper :—

The market has been steadier to-day. At the opening quotations were 95 11/16 ready and 95½ for the settlement and have improved ⅛ before the close. A moderate business has been done the market closing steady as under. Calcutta market is also steady at 95 13/16 ready and 95⅝ for delivery forward in a month.

We quote :—

Cash	Rs. 95-13
1st Settlement	" 95-12

Bullion :—

Reuter gives Wednesday's closing quotations as up 1/16 at 26⅞ for Cash and 27 1/16 for two months delivery. New York closed ¼ higher at 57⅞. Here the market has been firmer ready bars closing ¼ up at 69. Forward rates are as under. Bar Gold is steady.

We quote :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
English Bar Gold	24	3	0
Australian Bar Gold	24	2	0
Bombay Bar Gold	24	1	0
English Shield Sovereigns	15	1	0
English Dragon Sovereigns	15	1	0
Silver ex Duty—Ready	69	0	0
Ditto 1st Settlement ...	69	0	0
Ditto 2nd " ...	69	1	0

COTTON.

Market Report :—

There was a sharp advance in prices in the market this morning and the tone was very firm on opening particularly for Bengals and Khandeish. A large business was done in the Bazaar, dealers having bought freely. Exporters, however, were not following the rise and only a small business was reported. During the afternoon rates were slightly easier, but prices again close very steady as under.

There was a moderate enquiry by shippers and mills for new Crop Spot cotton at Colaba, and old Crop was also in demand.

QUOTATIONS :—

	Rs.	Delivery.
Fine M. G. Broach	278	March 08
Good M. G. Broach	272	"
Fine M. G. Nagpur Kampti ...	239	Jan. 08
Fine M. G. Damangaum Pulgaon ...	233	
Fine M. G. Khanggum Akola ...	223	
Fine M. G. Amraoti	222	
Fine M. G. Muttia	208/9	
F. G. M. G. Khandeish	208	
Fine M. G. Khandeish	208/9	
Fine M. G. Bengals	204½	
F. G. H. G. Bengals	207/8	
Fine Bhownagar	196½	

Liverpool Opener :—

Opening Tone...	...	Firm.
Estimated Sales	...	10,000 bales.
Total Imports	...	17,000 "

Future Delivery Prices :

D.-J.	J.-F.	F.-M	M.-A.	A.-M.
6·01 —02	6·02 —02	6·02 —02	6·03 —02	6·03 —02
M.-J.	J.-J.	J.-A.	A.-S.	
6·13 —02	6·03 —02	5·99 —03	5·99 —02	

MISCELLANEOUS.

Linseed :—

The market is quiet with very little doing and we quote :—

Ready	Rs.	7 12	0 B. T.
December	"	8 3	0 R. T.
May...	"	8 8	0 R. T.

RAPESEED—

The market is quiet with a small business passing in ready. We quote :

Brown Cawnpore	Rs.	8 15	0
Yellow Gujerat	"	10 1	0

Gingellyseed :—

The market is quiet but steady and prices are unchanged. We quote :—

Bold White, 85 p.c.	Rs.	62	0 0
" " 75 p.c.	"	61	0 0
Havre	"	62	8 0

Poppyseed :—

Rs. 12 4 0

Tone—Quiet.

Castorseed :—

Rs. 37 0 0

Tone—Quiet.

Cottonseed :—

Rs. 23 8 0

Tone—Easier.

Mowraseed :—

Rs. 5 6 0 B. T.

Tone—Steadier.

GROUNDNUTS :—

Rs. 46 0 0 Jan.-Feb.

Tone—Quiet.

Wheat :—

White Delhi, Ap.-May... Rs. 5 14 6 R. T.

Tone—Steady.

THE SHARE MARKET.

Banks :—

Bombay	1,387	1/2
India	61	1/4
Indian Specie Bank	57	

Mills :—

Century	1,795	
David	400	
Empress	400	
Kobinoor...	720	
Manockji Petit	3,185	
Standard	1,170	
Textile	1,225	
Western India...	535	

Presses :—

New Mofussil	575	

Miscellaneous :—

Badham Pile & Co.	133	
Central India Mining	440	
Colaba Land and Mill	1,030	
Marsks and Co	130	
Shivrajpur Mining Syndicate ...	53	
Treacher and Co	510	

Railways :—

Amritsar-Patti	107	
Tapti Valley	437	1/2

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton and Produce into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p.m. yesterday :—

Cotton	8,720	bales.
Wheat	2,378	cwts
Linseed	1,019	"
Rapeseed	314	"
Gingellyseed	18,055	"
Poppyseed	353	"
Groundnuts	649	"
Castorseed	2,691	"
Rice	3,515	"
Myrabollams	3,824	"
Cottonseed	4,702	"
Mowraseed	378	"
Gram	4,453	"
Joowar	817	"
Maize	47	

KARACHI FREIGHT MARKET.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, DECEMBER 5.

The market remains in the same condition as last week and only a very small business has been done. There is no improvement to report in the prospects of rain.

Freights :—Ellerman Line, Marseilles and Liverpool, for January—1,500 tons at 10s.

Wilson Line—Morocco-Hull for December—300 tons seeds 12s 6d wheat 13s.

Othello-Hull, December—500 tons seeds 12s. 1,000 tons lawful merchandise 12s.-6d.

Chagandas, London, December—600 tons 12s. 6d.

A TELEGRAM from Melbourne says that Mr. Keir Hardie has written to Mr. Watson, the former leader of the Labour Party, saying that he will stay only a month in the Commonwealth, owing to having extended his investigations in India. The letter concludes :—"My presence or absence from Australia is a matter of small account, whereas by obtaining information concerning the people of India I may be able to do some service to them on my return."

For too long a time the daily quotation for fine Para had been followed by the word "seller," or "value," says the "Times of Ceylon" of the 29th November. "Yesterday the cheering word 'buyer' appeared, and to-day a rise of 2d. is recorded. The rubber chart is remarkable for its rapid ups and downs; but though a rise as rapid as the fall cannot be counted upon, a well-maintained return to anything over 4s. for wild rubber and over 4s. 8d. for Plantation sorts would be quite satisfactory."

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mr. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentry and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, and MEMORIAM NOTICES which must be authenticated by the name and address of the senders, is Re. 1 for six lines, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

HEARSEY—November 28, at Guntur, the wife of T. N. Hearsey Forest Dept., of a son.
COTTON—December 1st, at Umballa, the wife of Captain Cotton, 36th Jacob's Horse, of a son.
POLLOCK—December 1st, at Jullundur, the wife of Major-General J A H Pollock, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

SHARP—FARQUHARSON—November 30, at all Saints Church Cooncoor, Captain Alfred Granville Sharp, 1st Manchester Regiment eldest son of Colonel Granville Sharp, to Ethel Beatrice Hinton Farquharson, only daughter of the late Hinton S. Farquharson, Esq., of Beechlands, S. Coorr, and of Mrs. Cathcart Smith, of "Culford House," Cooncoor, step-daughter of the late Major James Herbert Smith, I. A., and grand-daughter of the late Charles Miller Farquharson, Esq., of Glendelvine, Perthshire
MENZIES—COMPTON—November 25, at Karachi, by the Rev. J. G. Syme, Bertram Hubert, eldest surviving son of the late Maj.-Gen. Hugh C. Menzies, to Dulce, third daughter of the late Herbert Eastwick Compton and grand daughter of the late Col. D'Oyly Compton
YOUNG—YOUNG—November 25, at All Saints' Church, Tientsin, North China, by the Rev. J. Sedgwick, M. A., Earnest Charles Young, Imperial Railway, North China, second son of the Rev. C. J. Young of Court Hall, Sidbury, Devon, to May, elder daughter of the late Colonel David Butler Young, Bombay Staff Corps.

DEATHS.

ARATHOON—November 11, at the Lawn, 59, Ledbroke-grove, suddenly, Catchick Wise Arathoon, Barrister-at-Law, in his 62rd year.
VINING—October 29—at Montreal, Herbert Charles Vining, aged 21 years, eldest son of the late Charles Edward Vining, Public Works Department, Government of India.

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TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 58m.; Sun sets, 6h. 1m.; High water, 11-35 m.; Low water, 5-39m., 5-35a.
P. & O. steamer "Arabia," with English Mails of 22nd ult., due to arrive at 6 a.m.
Factory Labour Commission, Secretariat, 2 p. m.
Skating Rink, Esplanade, 9-30 p.m.
The Hippodrome, Esplanade, 9-30 p.m.
Excelsior Cinematograph, Esplanade, 7 p.m., 8-30 p.m., and 10 p.m.

PHASES OF THE MOON.—Dec. 5th, New Moon. 3h 52-4m. p.m., Dec. 12th, First Quarter, 7h. 46-0m. a.m., Dec. 19th, Full Moon, 11h. 25-1m. p.m., Dec. 28th, Last Quarter, 4h. 40-5m. a.m., Dec. 7th. in Perigee, 8-2h. a.m. Dec. 23rd, in Apogee, 2-9h. a.m.

THE WEEK'S CALENDAR.

Saturday, December 7.—Factory Labour Commission, Secretariat, 2 p.m. Royal Bombay Yacht Club Races Mr. Louis Edger's Pianoforte Recital, Town Hall, 9-30 p.m. Sun rises, 6h. 59m., Sun sets, 6h. 1m.; High water, 0-28m., 0-20a.; Low water, 6-23m., 6-15a.
Sunday, December 8.—2nd Sunday in Advent. Sun Rises, 6h. 59m., Sun sets, 6h. 1m.; High water, 1-12m., 1-6a.; Low water, 7-9m., 6-57a.
Monday, December 9.—Mr. Louis Edger's Pianoforte Recital, Town Hall, 9-30 p.m. Municipal Corporation, 3-30 p.m. Factory Labour Commission, Secretariat, 2 p.m. Sun rises, 6h. 59m., Sun sets, 6h. 1m.; High water, 1-58m.; 1-56a. Low water, 8-1m., 7-43a.
Tuesday, December 10.—Sun rises, 7h. 0m., Sun sets 6h. 2m.; High water, 2·47m., 2-53a.; Low water, 9-4m., 8-35a.
Wednesday, December 11.—Municipal Standing Committee, 4-9 p.m. Sun rises, 7h. 1m.; Sun sets, 6h. 2m. High water, 3-40m., 3-59a.; Low water, 10-20m., 9-36a.
Thursday, December 12.—Sun rises, 7h. 1m., Sun sets, 6h. 2m.; High water, 4-38m., 5-16a.; Low water, 11-39m., 10-58a.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—One Bahoo Siva (22) was removing waste concrete in the Government Dockyard on Wednesday, when a large block of concrete accidentally fell on him and killed him on the spot.

BOAT ADRIFT.—On Wednesday evening, boat No. 3045, in charge of tindal Mossa Mahomed, collided with the drilling large wires off Ballard Pier and was capsized. The crew and a passenger named Adam Gani who were in the boat fell into the water, but were saved. The boat with a bundle of silk drifted out to sea by the tide, and no trace of it has yet been found.

RECEIVER AND HIS DISCIPLES.—At the Mazagon Police Court yesterday, before Mr. Chunilal H. Setalwad, Inspector Carter charged Gulamali Khanbhai and two other Borah boys with the theft of packets of playing cards and two tins of peppermint of the value of Rs. 26, the property of Samshudin Taherah and another Borah shopkeeper of Nagdevi Street. The evidence showed that after committing the theft the accused sold the articles to a Borah named Rasulbhai. All the accused pleaded guilty and were each sentenced to receive twelve stripes. Rasulbhai was then charged with receiving stolen property and was sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 150, or in default to undergo six weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

LIBRARY DESTROYED BY FIRE.—We very much regret to announce the news of the destruction of the Universal Library at Godhra. The Library was a collection of about two to three thousand books valued at about Rs. 5,000. This collection was the result of the self sacrificing labours of a few youths at Godhra. This band of young men had lately sent a deputation to Bombay to collect funds for the enlargement of this Library. Their special object was to get together in one place all the possible books printed in the Gujarati language. But unfortunately their labours of so many years past are now cruelly destroyed. It is hoped the rich and generous citizens of Bombay will most liberally help the Deputation with funds to restart the Library and to make it an exhaustive collection of books printed in Gujarati.

ALLEGED THEFT.—Yesterday at the Esplanade Police Court before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Paterson charged Balaram Mahadev with the theft of a purse containing Rs. 19 belonging to one Antonio C. DeMello. It appears from evidence that on Wednesday last the complainant was walking along Abdul Rehman Street, when the accused and another person came up and began to walk by his side. The accused's friend gave the complainant a push. The complainant turned aside, when the accused removed the purse from his pocket and ran away. The complainant pursued him and shouted out to a policeman, who stopped the accused and took him into custody. The accused pleaded not guilty, stating he was one of the crowd about the complainant and that he was arrested when he was standing there. Further hearing of the case was adjourned.

BOMBAY CORPORATION.

Dignity of the Board.

A meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held yesterday afternoon in the Municipal Council Hall, the Hon'ble Mr. Vithaldas Damodher Thackersey, the President, occupying the chair.

LEGISLATIVE REFORMS.

The Corporation considered a memorandum from the Municipal Commissioner forwarding for information copy of a Government resolution, General Department in the dated 31st October last, regarding the enlargement of Legislative Councils and connected questions.

Sir Dinshaw Petit proposed that a committee be appointed to consider the matter and that the Government be asked to extend the time in which to make a representation on the subject. The resolution, Sir Dinshaw said, required that the representation should be a before the 15th instant. The subject was one of great importance and he hoped that Government would extend the time, as only a few days were left at their disposal.

Dr. N. H. E.Sukhia seconded the proposition.

Sir Pherozeshah Mehta remarked that somehow or other there seemed to be some misunderstanding on the question. The Government had never sent the resolution to the Corporation for their opinion on the subject. It was forwarded to the Commissioner and he had sent it on to then for information. At the end of the resolution were given a list of persons to whom the resolution was addressed. Among those were the presidents of Mofussil Municipalities and other officials and members of the Legislative Council, and though the name of the President of the Bombay Municipality was not there, that of the Municipal Commissioner was. The Municipal Commissioner was only their exclusive officer and if their opinion was needed the proper person to be addressed for the purpose was the President. It was to be regretted that the President of the Bombay Municipality was omitted from the list, wittingly or unwittingly. Sir Phirozeshah asked the members to see that the dignity of the Corporation was upheld, and if the attention of Government was drawn to this omission he hoped the matter would be set right. What Sir Phirozeshah proposed was that the Municipal Commissioner be informed that in the list of those who were invited to give their opinion on the question the name of the President of the Bombay Municipality was omitted. He suggested to Sir Dinshah to substitute this proposition for the one which he (Sir Dinshah) had moved.

Sir Dinshah would not accept this proposal and Sir Phirozeshah moved it as an amendment.

The Commissioner explained that when he received the resolution he inquired of the Government whether he should put this resolution before the Corporation and the reply was that there was no objection to his doing so. He believed it was an oversight.

The Hon'ble Mr. Dunn suggested that the names of Sir Jamsetji Jeejeebhoy, Mr. Dwarakadas Dharamsey Mr. Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy Ebrahim and Mr. Fereira be added to the Committee. He wished to know if Sir Dinshah would accept the adddition of those names.

Sir Dinshah said that he had no objection to accept Mr. Dunn's suggestion, but after what had fallen from Sir Phirozeshah he wished to withdraw his proposition. He accordingly asked permission to be allowed to withdraw the proposition.

The Corporation having accorded the permission to withdraw the proposition the President remarked that it was open to any other member to move the same or similar proposition as an Amendment to Sir Phirozeshah's proposition.

The Hon'ble Mr. Deum then moved as an amendment that while regretting the omission of the President's name in the list of persons to whom the resolution was addressed the Corporation refer the matter to a Committee, and ask Government for an extension of time. Looking to the importance of the subject, Mr. Dunn observed, the Corporation was hardly taking a dignified attitude if they refused to consider and deliberate upon a question of such vital interest to the country The best course was to invite attention of Government to the omission and at the same time to proceed with the consideration of a subject which admitted of no delay. He therefore moved the amendment.

Mr. Dwarkadas Dharamsey seconded the amendment remarking that Sir Pherozeshah's proposition was not complete as it only drew the Government's attention but did not deal with the subject matter.

Sir Bhalchandra Krishna thought that the dignity of the Corporation would suffer by the position in which they would be placed by passing Mr. Dunn's amendment.

Mr. Mandlik would not vote for the amendment as the resolution was forwarded to them officially and therefore they should not consider it.

Mr. Jehangir Petit said that to give their opinion unsolicited was derogatory to the dignity of the Corporation. It would not be dignified, he asserted, to proceed with the deliberation on the resolution which was not addressed to

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications of a literary character should be addressed to THE EDITOR, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally should be addressed to the GENERAL MANAGER. Communications should not be addressed to any individual member of the staff.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed BOX 209, GENERAL POST OFFICE, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Gazette.

FRIDAY, DEC. 6, 1907.

THE TELEGRAPHISTS' GRIEVANCES.

THE Indian telegraphists acted very wisely in deciding to conduct their agitation for the improvement of their position and the betterment of their prospects in a strictly constitutional manner. By so doing they have secured for themselves the respect of their superiors and a large measure of public sympathy. That they have grievances there can be no doubt. If they had not, the public would have none against them. Overwork and efficiency never go together and it is unfortunately undesirable that the public has cause for complaint as to the length of time occupied in the transmission and delivery of messages and in the number of inaccurately signalled texts. The published reports show but a small proportion of repeated words found to be incorrect, but the record might easily be spoilt if we, with our contemporaries, went to the trouble of returning every message containing a doubtful word for a "repeat," instead of, as is the practice, judging from the context what the mutilated word must be. In competent and careless signallers there may probably be, just as surely as despatchers frequently write "a villainous hand," but from the general tenour of correspondence we have received from interested persons we have come to the conclusion that the fault in the main lies in the fact that the staff is overworked. So far as Bombay is concerned, when the Telegraph Department takes over the premises now occupied by the Post Office it will be an easy matter to entertain a larger staff. But as will have been seen by our telegram columns during the past few days the men in other centres have been ventilating grievances similar to those in Bombay. Much had been hoped for from the Telegraph Committee, but from what the staff has gathered from some source or another—though the report has not yet been made public—the subordinate staff inclines to the belief that their condition will not be generally improved and that the recommendations of the Committee will involve such changes in the scale of pay as will be more in the nature of redistribution on a rate of progression than any actual and immediate increase. We do not know what grounds there may be for this surmise, possibly none, for we have had faith in the Committee and believed it would endeavour as far as in it lay to offer such suggestions and recommendations as would lead to an equitable if not a generous solution of many difficult problems.

The Bombay signallers have set forth their views in greater detail than their colleagues in any other centre. They held a meeting on Monday evening at their club, with the full knowledge and consent, we believe, of the Superintendent, Mr. Leslie, and passed a series of resolutions, some of which will probably remain uncomplied with. For example, we do not suppose the Government of India will officially communicate to the subordinate service of the Government Telegraph Department a confirmation of the assurance recently given by the Director-General of Telegraphs that the Committee's report is generally favourable to the branch, or an assurance that the recommendations of the Committee have met with its approval. Government may publish the report or it may not, but the time cannot long be deferred when it will act upon some of the recommendations and then if the members of the subordinate staff are dissatisfied it will be open to them to make a further representation. Meantime they have not gone beyond their rights in suggesting that the report of the Committee shall be published. As to their representation on the subject of pay, if, as is said, the scale has practically remained unaltered since the reorganisation of 1867 there is ample reason for discontent. The cost of living has almost, if not quite doubled in the past forty years as members of the superior grade know as well as those in the subordinate branch. The only wonder is that Government itself has not voluntarily recognised the necessity for adjustment without waiting for its servants to bring the matter to its notice, but we fear it is futile to expect Government to open the upper grades of the Department to members, except, perhaps in very exceptional cases. With regard to the two subsequent items in the resolutions of Monday's meeting we must admit they have our fullest sympathy. They read:—"That in the opinion of this meeting the system of compulsory overtime is extremely undesirable as it is viewed with disfavour by the general body of workers; that this meeting is of opinion that in consequence of the general short-handedness of the Bombay office, the hours of night duty have necessarily to be unduly prolonged, thereby involving a severe drain on the working capacity of the men, and resulting in general ill-health, as is borne out by the fact that during November, 1907, about 40 per cent. of the staff have been absent chiefly through sickness. This meeting, therefore, respectfully begs to urge the necessity of having four watches instead of three in the Bombay office, which will obviate all the difficulties noted herein." It is as much in the interest of the public as of the signallers that the staff should be capable of performing the tasks demanded of it and we cannot too strongly endorse their representation on this score, though we find it universally admitted that in Mr. Leslie the staff has a sympathetic and tactful Superintendent for whom each member has the highest possible regard. Finally we approve the decision of the signallers not to desist from work or to disobey orders and to appoint a Committee for the purpose of representing their views to the head of the Department.

HYDERABAD FURNITURE FOR VICTORIA HALL.

WE learn with some interest that a part of the old furniture of the British Residency at Hyderabad, is to pass into public possession and to be preserved intact in the Museum of the Victoria Memorial Hall at Calcutta. When some years ago these obsolete but massive chairs and sofas, made of English oak, were decided to be superseded by more modern and comfortable furniture, it was suggested by some that they should be bought by the Museum authorities. But the suggestion passed unheeded at the time and the antique furniture was sold by auction to Mr. A. M. Jacob, the well-known collector of curiosities who has been rendered famous as the hero of Mr. Marion Crawford's Anglo-Indian romance of "Mr. Isaacs." From the latter it was purchased by a Nawab of Hyderabad, who has now offered it to the Museum; and the Trustees of the latter have done well to accept the generous offer. Of course the furniture has not much to do with Indian history and does not come strictly within the scope of the Museum and Memorial Hall at Calcutta. But it has adorned for nearly a century the British Residency at the foremost Native Court of our old ally the Nizam, and as such may lay claim indirectly to be historical. But its main interest nevertheless lies in the fact of its English associations and not its Indian. These sofas and chairs formed part of the decorations of the famous Brighton Pavilion, that strange assemblage of domes and minarets, which was built as a residence for the Prince of Wales, who afterwards became Prince Regent and George IV. The "first gentleman in Europe," as the Prince was rather doubtfully called, furnished it with that extravagance for which he was known and which made him appeal several times to the nation for pecuniary help. The nation got tired of paying for the Prince's extravagance, and the Prince wanted to sell off some of his fancy furniture in the Pavilion for which he badly wanted a buyer. The East India Company generously came to his assistance, and consented to buy the odd pieces of furniture at a handsome price, for a consideration." The consideration was some political concession which the Company required at the time of the renewal of its Charter in 1813. This the Prince promised, and thus he got rid of the massive and fantastic chairs and sofas with the Royal Arms, at his own price. The Company did not keep them to decorate its own house in Leadenhall Street; its Directors were but merchants whom it did not behove to sit in such regal chairs and lounge on such costly sofas. They forthwith sold this furniture to a Royal person, the Nizam, who to please the rulers, furnished the Residency with it. The house and furniture of Residents were in those easy-going days supplied by the Native Princes.

The Resident's house at Hyderabad has been for nearly a century known to be one of the finest buildings in India. Sir James Mackintosh, who visited it at the end of 1808, noted it as "the most elegant house I have yet seen in India. The whole of both floors is uniformly carpeted, glazed, *sofaed*, etc., with English furniture, and in the handsomest style of London. In short, this house is oriental only in its magnificence; it is perfectly English in its comforts. It was built by an English engineer at the expense of the Nizam for the late Resident, Colonel Kirkpatrick." Malcolm, writing in 1817, calls it a palace, "for such the present mansion of the British Resident at Hyderabad may well be termed," and says that it is "only surpassed in splendour and magnitude by the Government House at Calcutta: that at Madras cannot be compared to it." Malcolm also gives us some idea of the furniture and its extravagant cost: "You may judge of the style in which it is furnished when I tell you that the chairs and the couches are all covered with crimson velvet with massive gilt arms and backs; that it is lighted by twenty-four girandoles, and five lustres: and that the central one which was made by Blade, and is considered the finest ever seen, cost £950 *in England*. The palace I have described was built and furnished by the Nizam, and is kept up by him, as is much of the other parts of the state of the Resident." About the land on which this fine Residency is built, Malcolm tells a humorous anecdote of the Nizam of his day and of his ignorance of topography and want of common sense. Writing in 1799 to Lady Clive, the wife of the famous Clive's son and heir, who had then just come to Madras as its Governor, Malcolm relates that the Resident Kirkpatrick went to the Nizam with a large plan of the proposed Residency, showed it to him and requested him to grant a piece of ground on which it could be built. The Nizam saw the large plan and said he was sorry he could not comply with the request. The Resident was much put out at this refusal of a trifling favour, when the Nizam's Minister gave him a piece of advice which proved very useful. "Do not be annoyed," said he, "you frightened the Nizam with the size of the plan you showed him. Your fields were almost as large as any of the maps of his Kingdom he has yet seen. No wonder" said the Minister laughing, "he did not like to make such a cession. Make a plan upon a reduced scale, and the difficulty will vanish." The Resident took the hint, and when on the next occasion he presented the same plan drawn to a smaller scale on a little card the Nizam at once and cheerfully gave him the same piece of land for building the Residency which he had formerly refused! This anecdote reminds us of the well known humourous advice which the late Lord Salisbury gave to Englishmen when they were much scared by the rumoured advance of Russia in Central Asia towards India. Merv, people complained, was so very near to Herat, the key of India, and Russia ought not to have been allowed to come so very near as that: the distance is so small on maps. Lord Salisbury told them that if they used large scale maps they would find that Russia was after all not so very close to India; that Merv was a long way off from the Indian frontier. That 'master of flouts and gibes," as Beaconsfield once called him, very likely had in mind Malcolm's anecdote of the Nizam and the large-scale plan when he gave this famous advice about using large-scale maps to the scared people. From what we have written it will be seen that this old furniture has some claims to be historical, and it is proper that it has not been allowed to remain for long in private hands, but is soon to pass into public keeping in the Victoria Hall. The Brighton Pavilion which it originally decorated, it may be added, has long ago passed into public hands, as it was bought, in 1850, for £50,000 by the Municipal Authorities of Brighton who keep it up for public amusement.

IN ZULULAND.

IT is just ten years this month since Natal formerly annexed Zululand, but peace has not come, and Ulundi seems likely to be fought over again, with Dinizulu in place of Cetewayo. It is possible there will be fearful slaughter before peace is obtained. The Zulus are now said by Reuter to have thirty thousand fighting men, and this is probably no exaggerated estimate, for there are nearly a million "natives", in Natal, not to speak of a sprinkling of Hindoos and other Asiatics numbering about a hundred thousand. There are not as many white men in Natal as there are brown and yellow, so, from a statistical point of view the "natives"—Zulus, Kaffirs, etc.—should have it all their own way. Statistics, of course, prove nothing and we can only hope that arms will be piled for ever before much blood is spilled. However, we can hardly hope this will be the case, for Dinizulu, who is now leading his countrymen into the fight, is the son of Cetewayo, and was born as it were upon the field of battle, and has himself been often in the thick of it in his youth.

PROFESSIONAL GRATITUDE.

THE *Lancet* tells the story of a Bombay Medical man, an L. M. and S., who "takes an altogether too liberal view of the claims of gratitude which his patients have upon him" and quotes from a Guzerathi paper in which he "thanks the thousands of patients for the good feeling they have shown and the blessings they poured on him during a recent illness." Gratitude, observes our contemporary, "is an excellent virtue, but we wonder what this gentleman's professional colleagues of Bombay are thinking about this advertisement." Well, their views are best expressed in the words of Dr. Styrap's "Code of Medical Ethics" which says: "The medical attendant or attendants should not allow their names to appear in any paragraph published in newspapers relative to their patients; a contrary course, in so far as it may constitute a covert mode of unprofessional advertisement, is opposed to the best traditions of the faculty and justly condemned by it, as are all oblique, indirectly inspired and unauthorised communications to the lay press."

THE Hon. Mr. G. H. Sutherland is to be Sheriff of Calcutta for the ensuing year.

MR. G. KINGSLEY has been elected Chairman and Mr. G. Pichford Vice Chairman of the Indian Tea Association.

GENERAL SIR ARCHIBALD HUNTER, Commanding Southern Army, arrived in Bombay yesterday from Baroda, on inspection duty.

THE P. and O. Company's s.s. "Peninsular" with the homeward Mails of the 20th ultimo, arrived at Aden at 9-30 p.m. on Wednesday the 4th December.

THE P. and O. Company's s.s. "Victoria," with the outward Mails of the 29th ultimo left Suez at 5 a. m. on Thursday the 5th December.

THE Austrian Lloyd's s.s. "Imperator," from Trieste, left Karachi on the evening of the 4th Instant and is due here on the 6th instant in the morning.

THE Directors of the Bank of Bombay authorise Mr. A. Logie and Mr. R. Lindsay to sign for and on behalf of the Bank at the Head Office.

MR. J. DUFF has returned from leave and resumed his appointment as Agent, Ahmedabad Branch of the Bank of Bombay, vice Mr. Lyon Scott.

THE Hon'ble Mr. William Wilson Drew, of the Indian Civil Service, to be an Additional Member of the Council of the Governor-General for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations.

MR. DHARAMSEY MORARJEE GOCULDAS'S Evening Entertainment in celebration of his son Trikamdas' wedding at "China Baug" will be held on Wednesday the 11th, not on Tuesday the 10th instant as previously notified.

IN the Jamalpur Mela Riot Case, before the High Court of Calcutta, Justices Rampini and Sharfuddin discharged the rule and upheld the conviction and sentences on the sixteen "National Volunteers" concerned in the riot, holding that the fines inflicted were not too severe.

A MEETING at Asansol of Traffic men has resolved to throw over Mr. Balfour and vote for Mr. Engleken to represent them on the Board of Conciliation. The "Indian Daily News" and the "Statesman" regard the situation as serious, but the Railway authorities are confident that matters are now settling down.

THERE is a good deal of discontent, we are informed, amongst the late strikers on the East India Railway, the men fearing that reprisals may be made upon them for the inconvenience and loss to which their action has put the Railway Company and the public, and are making various vague threats in consequence.

WITH a view to guard against plague a splendid example has been set, we are informed, by the Hon. Raja Partab Singh Bahadur who has had his officials and employees inoculated at Fort Partabgarh, the inoculation being performed by Dr. Ranjitsingh of Allahabad. It is hoped that the Raja Saheb's example will be followed by other talukdars in the district.

DURING the week ending the 3rd of December 18½ chests of opium were removed from the Warehouse in Bombay. Of these 1 was shipped to Zanzibar, 5 to Cutch-Mandvi, 2 were purchased by the Farmer at Jetpur while the Farmers at the following places purchased as follows:—Lathi ½, Pander Mewas 1½, Sholapur 4½, Jamnagar 2, Godhra 2 and Rajkot Civil Station 1. During the week 27 chests were imported from Indore.

A PESHAWAR correspondent to the "Pioneer" says that the men of Kudda Khel who were implicated in the recent attack on the Survey Party of the Loi Shilman Railway have left their village of Shin Poss, and when the Khyber Rifles who were sent after them reached the village they found it deserted. It is said that the Kudda Khels have sent a "jirga" to the Amir to ask for assistance against the British Government.

THE total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending Dec. 5 was 666, giving a death-rate of 34·44 per annum per thousand as against 32·65 the corresponding period of last year, and 41·27 the average over the past five years. Of the total number, 56 died from fevers; 17, plague; 4, measles; 2, leprosy 56, phthisis; 34, diseases of the nervous system; 177, affections of the respiratory organs; 31, diarrhœa; 14, dysentery; 37, still-born; 102, old age and debility; 21, accidents and violence. The classified list of deaths shows:—Jain, 23; Brahmin, 21; Lingaet, 2; Bhattia, 10; Hindus of other castes, 295; Hindus low caste, 76; Musalman, 153; Parsee, 21; Jew, 4; Native Christian, 21; Eurasian, 1; European, 2. The total number of births was 461 as against 399 the corresponding period of last year, and 415 the average over the past five years.

WOMEN'S INTERESTS

A GAY WEEK.

The Kaiser's Visit.

(FROM OUR LADY CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, NOVEMBER 15.

SUCH a gay week we have had in town, culminating in the Bourbon wedding at Wood Norton to-morrow, which has brought representatives of half the dynasties of Europe to our shores. While the visit of the King and Queen of the Spain at their own express wish has been regarded as a private one, the German Emperor and his Empress were welcomed to town in a blaze of glory. Through miles of streets gaily decorated with the flags of the two countries, through avenues of tall Venetian masts, wreathed with flowers, the Kaiser and the Kaiserin rode to the Guildhall on Wednesday. Eight thousand troops lined the streets and with the music of the military bands, the flash of brilliant uniforms and the galloping of horses, the spectacle was a gorgeous one. Not since the home-coming of the C. I. V.'s have the crowds in the streets been so great and with the delightful adaptibility which is a new feature of our national character the "Hochs" were given along the route in true German fashion.

Curiosity was perhaps the motive which had brought the great majority of sightseers into the streets. The commanding figure of the great War Lord was easily recognised. It was true he looked more genial and kindly than the photographers would have us believe. But the sweeping military monstaches, the firm chin and piercing eyes give a look of uncompromising sternness.

THE KAISERIN.

It was the Kaiserin, however, who leaped into sudden popularity. English people have always pictured her as a typical German house frau engrossed in the cares of children and home. And when last week it was announced that the Kaiser would not be accompanied by his Kaiserin, who was going to stay at home to nurse her son's betrothed who was suffering from chicken pox, little surprise was felt. Fortunately the Kaiserin re-considered her decision. The attack of illness was very mild and perhaps a personal letter from King Edward pressing her to come with the Kaiser did still more to bring about a re-consideration of her resolve. Anyway the Kaiserin came and proved to be a pleasant revelation to the English public. "Why, how charming she looks" was the involuntary exclamation of a great lady at the Guildhall who had never seen the Empress in person. The German woman is not famed for her good dressing. Neither in the tailor-made of her English sister nor the frills and furbelows of the Parisienne, does she look her best and the sight of the Kaiserin attired with all the taste of our own Queen Alexandra who is a mistress of the art of good dressing came as a little surprise. Her dress was deep mauve face cloth, beautifully cut and softened at the neck with a jabot of lace, and her velvet hat in a dark shade of purple wreathed around with lovely ostrich plumes in pale shades of mauve was a work of millinery art. The grey hair underneath was dressed full around the face a la pompadour and the features were a wonderful charm of expression quite unlike the set smile which tends to become Royalty's distinguishing mark. In a word the impression one gets of the Kaiserin is of a stately grande-dame.

AT THE GERMAN HOSPITAL.

Yesterday morning again saw the Kaiserin bending over a little white bed at the German Hospital. She had come up to town from Windsor by the nine-thirty train to visit two institutions that are doing a great work for Germans who have made their home in London. First of all the Kaiserin motored to the German Governesses institution in Bryanston-square and spoke some encouraging words to the principal and staff and then re-entering her motor car she drove through mean streets and past great blocks of tenement dwellings inhabited by the London poor to Dalston where the German Hospital with its delightful garden gay even in these November days with chrysanthemums, is a little oasis of light and life in the dreary desert of north-east London. The Hospital authorites knew they were to be honoured with a visit from their Kaiserin and all the German schools in the Metropolis had sent bands of little children to sing the carols of the Fatherland in the hospital grounds.

The kind Empress was delighted with this welcome, so simple and so hearty, and after a little talk with the officials asked to be taken at once to the children's ward. Flaxen-haired German nurses in the quaint uniform of the nursing sisterhood to which they belong—that of Sarapenta—took her to the children's wing and here the Empress spent nearly an hour playing with the little ones. The tiny babies, there was one only six months old, she took up into her arms and she told German fairly tales to the little five-year olds. Just before she left the Kaiserin gave the delighted nurses each a flower from her bouquet and waving farewell entered her motor-car and was whisked to Paddington where she just caught a train which enabled her to be at Windsor in time for lunch. This luncheon party was rather a remarkable affair, for in addition to the hostess Queen Alexandra there were present the Kaiserin, the Queen of Spain, Queen Maud of Norway and the Queen of Portugal—five queens.

QUEEN AMELIA OF PORTUGAL.

We have not seen Queen Amelia in London this time, but those of us who have been at Wood Norton this week where the Queen of Portugal is staying for the wedding of her sister, Princess Louise of Orleans, are quite in love with the Queen, who is one of the most beautiful of reigning monarchs. Queen Amelia is, by the way, the only Queen who is a fully qualified medical, doctor and in spite of the excitement of the preparations for to-morrow's ceremony both the Queen and the bride have paid visits to the hospitals and schools this week. A charming little incident took place at the Evesham Cottage Hospital where the Queen was introduced to the hospital baby, a pretty little girl of five years old called Valentine. But little "Val" was very sad indeed and the Queen saw traces of tears on the little girl's cheeks. And then one of the nurses told Her Majesty of the little girl's disappointment. She had been told that as the hospital baby she should present bouquet of violets to the Queen, but alas the florist had not sent the flowers in time and little Valentine was very woeful.

"Poor little girl" said the kind-hearted Queen. "But you must not be disappointed. I have a plan. When the violets come you shall send them to me, and to-night I will fasten them in my dress for dinner."

The violets were despatched and Queen Amelia wore the little girl's offering that night at dinner.

THE BOURBON WEDDING.

The wedding of Prince Charles of Bourbon to Prince Louise of Orleans or "Madame Louis de France" as the invitation cards somewhat portentously style her, to-morrow, will be a brilliant event. The marriage takes place at Wood Norton the English home of her brother the Duke of Orleans and Prince Charles who arrived in England in the week is staying at "The Cottage" a small house on the Duke's estate.

The Princess Louise always dresses perfectly and her trousseau is a really wonderful collection of gowns. Like her sisters the Duchess de Guise, the Duchess D'Aosta and the Queen of Portugal, Princess Louise is a very charming woman. She is tall and fair with blue eyes and a very graceful carriage. For the contract dinner which takes place to-night and is the civil part of the ceremony Princess Louise will wear pale rose crepe embroidered with clusters of flowers in deep rose floss silk. The bodice is simply trimmed with an old Valenaennes lace berthe. This gown has a Court train of ivory satin embroidered in crystal and silver. It forms the shape of a fan; the sides starting from the centre of the bodice and falling in graceful cascades.

The wedding dress for the nuptial Mass to-morrow is of soft white silk charmeure, richly embroidered with large sprays of orchids in floss silk. This embroidery is in the form of a stole in front, passing over the shoulders to the waist at the back, and falling in heavy folds, forming the Court train, which is almost covered with orchid embroidery. A long spray of orange blossoms falls down the front of the gown from neck to hem.

The bridal veil of point D'Angleterre, embroidered with the Royal arms of the House of Bourbon and Orleans, falls over a high coronet of orange blossom.

THE PRIME MINISTER'S ILLNESS.

Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman is certainly one of the most strenuous Prime Minister's we have ever had, and the news that his sudden seizure of illness yesterday was due to overwork and fatigue brings before one what a great deal he really does. Take this week, for instance. On Saturday evening he was present at the Lord Mayor's Banquet at the Guildhall. On Monday he was at Paddington to welcome the Kaiser. On Wednesday he was present at the lunch to the Kaiser at the Guildhall, later on the same day travelling down to Bristol where he made a great speech. This is by no means an easy week's work for a man over seventy years of ago, and when one reflects that this is a fair sample of his engagement list since Parliament rose, and that in addition the onerous responsibilities of great office involve an amount of personal work and worry that "the man in the street" does not always think of, one indeed marvels. Sir Henry too, like another famous statesman and great antagonist Mr. Chamberlain, whose health continues to improve, never takes any exercise. In spite of the entreaties of his friends, when he can snatch a brief interval from his manifold duties, he likes to spend it in a comfortable arm chair in his study at Downing-street—reading French novels, preferably detective tales.

The news this morning somewhat reassures the alarm that was caused by the first statement of the Premier's illness. He is progressing very favourably, and in his own words, in case of alarming rumours getting into the press, his illness "is solely due to overfatigue." Both friends and foes will be gratified at this, for the personality of Sir Henry is certainly the most winning in English politics to-day.

THEIR SPANISH MAJESTIES.

"A real good time" are the King and Queen of Spain having. Most Royalties enjoy a visit to England because of the freedom with which they can move about, but to King Alfonso, impatient as he is of all ceremonial, the change from the wearisome never-ending etiquette of the Spanish Court is indeed refreshing. Queen Victoria, too, is more than delighted to be back in England, and the two have determined to make the very utmost of their holiday.

Both King Alfonso and Queen Victoria are exceedingly fond of the theatre, and scarcely a night passes but one or the other is present at some performance. During this week Queen Victoria has seen "The Mollusc," at the Criterion, and Mr. George Alexander's new production "The Thief", at the St. James', and only yesterday evening King Alfonso dropped in at the Aldwych and saw "The Gay Gordons." Such an action as the King of Spain dining at an hotel, however select, would be unheard of in his own country, but before the visit to the Aldwych His Majesty gave a little dinner to a party of his friends at the Ritz.

Curiously enough King Alfonso has never heard "Carmen" and a special performance is to be given at which he and Queen Victoria will attend, at Covent Garden on Saturday night. Queen Victoria is of course quite familiar with opera and it seems very strange that the King of Spain should have to come to London to see the great Spanish Opera, and more over a bull-fight on the stage. The Box Office at Covent Garden has been besieged by crowds anxious to secure seats for Saturday night and the House could easily have been filled twice over. Their Majesties will occupy the Queen's Box and there promises to be a most brilliant house.

H. E. THE GOVERNOR AT THE SALVATION ARMY FACTORY.

His Excellency Sir George Sydenham Clarke yesterday paid a visit to the Salvation Army Factory at Sankli Street, Byculla. His Excellency who was accompanied by Lady Clarke and the Hon'ble Mr. Muir-Mackenzie, was received by Commissioner Booth-Tucker.

The factory, which turns out hand and factory looms, was established in Bombay a short time ago by the Salvation Army, which sent one of its officers, Mr. Maxwell, to study the handlooms of Gujerat, with a veiw to improving their mechanism and enabling the weavers to increase their output.

The officer, after studying the habits and requirements of the weavers of that place, invented a fast, simple, economical and durable loom. The loom, besides being fast, simple, economical and durable, is suitable for village, house or factory and one which could be repaired by the village carpenter and blacksmith. It works ordinary ringspun cotton from 8s to 40s, twist or silk from 40s to 80s, and can be fitted with extra pedals to make diagonals and twills. The prices of the looms have been so kept as to be within the reach of the poor. The plan of the loom school is to make all weavers coming for instruction purchase a loom, on which they are taught, and which they take away when they leave the school. A great many of the looms turned out by the factory have been bought by Rajas and Zamindars of Bengal and other places, who have distributed the looms among their villagers. The looms has also been ordered by a number of Government jails in the United Provinces Bengal and Assam. The great merit of the loom is that specimens can be obtained upon it of seventeen different kinds of cloth.

His Excellency inspected the factory for about forty-five minutes. Mr. Booth-Tucker explained to His Excellency the working of the looms. His Excellency closely inspected the looms and evinced great interest in them, also putting the workers employed there many questions as to how they worked them and if they found them easy to work His Excellency expressed himself greatly satisfied with what he had seen. On departing, their Excellencies were garlanded.

DEPARTURE OF THE TRANSPORT "ASSAYE."

The hired Transport "Assaye," Captain F. H. Seymour, will sail to-day for England via Aden. She conveys from Bombay to Aden the 1st Battalion Bedford Regiment, and details comprising 25 officers, 3 ladies, 2 children, 5 warrant Officers, 2 women, 1 child, 683 men, 4 women, 6 children. From Bombay to England, she carries details consisting of 43 officers, 17 ladies, 16 children, 8 warrant officers, 11 women, 23 children, 647 men, 44 women, 63 children, 12 insanes, 8 prisoners; and from Aden to England she conveys the 2nd Battalion Suffolk Regiment and details comprising 20 officers, 2 ladies 2 warrant officers, 1 woman, 647 men, 7 women, and 2 children.

The following are the names of the officers:—

BOMBAY TO ENGLAND

Col H Wright, 2 Gordon Highlanders	Lieut and Mrs F Etheridge, 7th Rajputs
Lt-Col E Peterson, R F A	Lieut H G Thomas, Sr Suffolks
Lieut-Col F Gordon, R A M C	Lieut J Duberly, Berkshire
Major and Mrs H Gogarty R S Fus	Lieut B S Wood, R F A
Major R J Tickett, 14 Hussars	Lieut Mrs A Chanter, 113th Inft
Major and Mrs W Napier R A	Lieut A R G Wilberforce, R Sussex
Major C A H Brett-Suffocks	Lieut J Masters, 16th Rajputs
Capt H Codrington, Dorset Regt	Lieut W C Campbell, Suffolks
Capt A H Temple, Suffolks	Lt A Williams, on 7th B Lancers
Capt and Mrs L C Lewis, Lincoln	Lieut L Stoddart, 11th Rajputs
Capt and Mrs C Hay, and Inft Guides	Lieut H Y Kenan, K G A
Capt E Brodie, and 4 children, Ord Dept	Lieut S William, 130 Baluchis
Capt G A Jackson, Cheshire	Lieut L F Hopworth, Suffolks
Capt T C Greenway, S W B	Lieut D F French, 7th Lancers
Lieut L T Hallen, R F A	Lieut R H Willan, K R Rifles
Lieut A L Routh, R G A	2nd Lt E Gibbs, Northampton
Lieut J Waring R G A	2nd Lt Barton, R R Rifles
Lieut Bateson, R A	Revd G Warlow, M C Dept
Lieut Mrs J Ord R F A	Wife of J Annesley, and 2 children, Sirdar
Lieut P R Phillips, R A	Wife of Capt R Thomas and child R G
Lieut C Saunderson, R Fus	Sister of Lt G D Pike, 2 Gurkhas
Lieut A M C Hewat, R Scots	Wife of Lt R Prince, 2 A Dept and Inft
Lieut J R Turner, Cameronians	Wife of Capt G Harris, I M S and Inft
Lieut M J D Goung, S and T Corps	Capt L J Compo, Con Rangers
Lieut D Tweedie, R F A	

FROM BOMBAY TO ADEN

Col A Lysaght Bedford Regt	Lieut C H Kerr, Bedfords
Lt-Col Mrs J Fulton, and daughter, R A M D	Lieut H L P Pole, Bedfords
Major T Longridge, Bedfords	Lieut and Adjt J Monteith Bedfords
Major W Scott Bedfords	Lieut C Cox, Bedfords
Major J Gibbes, Bedfords	Lieut W Gilchrist,

DEADLOCK IN GERMAN POLITICS.

FRICTION IN THE REICHSTAG.

Prince von Bulow Threatens to Resign.

THE ARMY SCANDALS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, DECEMBER 4.

Differences with reference to the Army scandals and taxation are producing serious friction between the coalition parties supporting the Government in the Reichstag.

Prince von Bulow had a lengthy conference with the leaders, but it was adjourned without any result having been reached.

LONDON, DECEMBER 5.

The sitting of the German Reichstag was suspended yesterday after a stormy scene in consequence of Herr Paasche, the National Liberal Leader, attacking the Government in connection with the Army Scandals.

Von Einem, in his reply to Herr Paasche, intimated that Count Hohenau and Count Lynar, who were referred to in the Moltke trial, had asked to be tried.

It is stated that Prince von Bulow has threatened to resign.

The Official "Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung" says it is hopeless to conduct Parliamentary business if the coalition parties continue to attack one another or the Government.

THE OUTLOOK IN NATAL

Field Force Advances.

HELP FROM CAPE COLONY AND THE TRANSVAAL.

LONDON, DECEMBER 4.

The Cape Colony has offered Natal a State regiment and Maxim detachment.

LONDON, DECEMBER 5.

The Natal Field Force left Gingindhloon for Zululand yesterday.

LATER.

The garrisons at Bloemfontein, Harrismith and Standerton are prepared to send mobile columns into Zululand at an hour's notice. It is stated that General Botha has also offered assistance.

The bulk of the troops, assembled at Gingindhloon, left yesterday.

CANADA AND JAPAN.

Sir W. Laurier Speaks Out.

LONDON, DECEMBER 5.

Sir W. Laurier, speaking at Ottowa, attacked the Opposition Leaders for their attitude towards Japan. He said, he would never do anything which could possibly endanger the Anglo-Japanese Alliance. It was unworthy of a party leader to neglect his duty to his country in order to court popularity.

THE MONTE-CARLO MURDER.

Sentences Passed.

LONDON, DECEMBER 5.

Telegrams from Monte Carlo state that Vere Gonld has been sentenced to imprisonment for life with hard labour, and his wife to death for the Monte Carlo murder.

THE SUGAR CONVENTION.

Russian Output to be Regulated.

LONDON, DECEMBER 4.

Russia has been admitted to the Sugar Convention She will be allowed to maintain her present legislation, but her export will be limited to 300,000 tons annually to 1909 and to 200,000 tons thereafter.

KING OF SWEDEN ILL.

Crown Prince Proclaimed Regent

LONDON, DECEMBER 4.

The King of Sweden is ill, and the Crown Prince has been proclaimed Regent.

RAILWAY DISASTER NEAR PAISLEY.

Seven Plate-Layers Killed.

LONDON, DECEMBER 4.

An engine dashed into a gang of plate-layers near Paisley, killing seven of them.

AUSTRALIAN CRICKET.

M. C. C, Captain Ill.

LONDON, DECEMBER 5.

Jones, the Captain of the M. C. C. team in Australia, is suffering from bronchial catarrh and will be unable to play in the match at Brisbane to-morrow.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, DECEMBER 5.

The deaths have occurred of Mr. Havemeyer, the American Sugar King, and of ex-President Pena of Argentina.

[Henry Osborne Havemeyer, the American Sugar King, was born in 1847 in New York. He was at first Manager of Havemeyers and Elder. Sugar Refiners; he then organised in 1891 the American Sugar Refining Company and was its President ever since.]

A SLIGHT shock of earthquake was felt at Lahore at about 12 noon on Wednesday.

MR. NEVILLE PRIESTLY, Agent, South Indian Railway, who proceeded home in August returned to Trichinopoly on Wednesday the 4th—instant.

RUSSIA AND JAPAN.

MR. TAFT IN ST. PETERSBURG.

Avenging the War.

EXTRAORDINARY OFFER BY RUSSIAN OFFICERS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, DECEMBER 5.

Telegrams from St. Petersburg state the Tsar has received Mr. Taft in audience and that M. Izvolsky has given an official banquet in his honour.

The American Embassy is receiving numerous applications from Russian Officers who are offering their services as volunteers in the Philippines or elsewhere in the Pacific.

THE AMERICAN CRISIS.

Bank Rate not Reduced.

LONDON, DECEMBER 5.

The renewed rise in the American currency premium and the continued demand for gold have prevented any reduction in the Bank rate.

DECENTRALIZATION COMMISSION.

Memorandum of the Madras Government.

LESS INTERFERENCE AND FREE HAND ADVOCATED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, DECEMBER 5.

A lengthy Memorandum is published to-day containing suggestions of the Government of Madras regarding Decentralization which has been placed in the hands of the Royal Commission.

The Government of Madras, in the course their memorandum on Decentralization, state that they are generally satisfied with the principles underlying the scheme of revised provincial settlement recently forwarded for their opinion by the Government of India.

They consider that means should be found to enable the Local Government to obtain money for large public undertakings—for example, to meet famine expenditure or for carrying out large public works, interest and sinking fund needed to extinguish such loans being met from their share of the revenues of the province.

They see no immediate necessity for demanding greater freedom in increase of taxation or to invest public revenues.

The Governor in Council considers he should be invested with larger financial powers than he possesses at present in regard to.

(a.) Provincial and divided heads in accounts.

(b.) Funds of District Boards.

The present system under which the Provincial Budget Estimate of the Local Government is reviewed by the Government of India appears to be susceptible of alteration in the direction of curtailment of references and of diminished interference with the Local Government.

In applying the general policy laid down by the Government of India, the Madras Government consider they should be granted a free hand as far as possible. Any instructions that are issued to Local Governments should, therefore, be, as far as possible, general. The Government of Madras wish to enter a strong protest against interference with Local Governments by Officers serving directly under the Government of India such as Directors General and Inspectors General.

In the Revenue Department, the bulk of delegations which the Government propose to make are already within the powers of the Local Government, or will be if the recommendation already made is accepted—that the Local Government may delegate the powers which it has itself received by delegation. In a certain number of cases the delegation or devolution of powers requires amendment of the law. This is especially the case with the Sea Customs Act, 1878, an enactment framed to suit the circumstances of the country nearly thirty years ago, since when the growth of trade and gradual development, the uniformity of procedure in Customs matters have rendered many of its restrictions unnecessary.

The Government of Madras propose certain powers should be delegated them in the matter of pensions in some of the cases in which restrictions are imposed by the Civil Service Regulations.

The remainder of the suggestions are on lines of the recommendations made by the various Government officials in the course of their evidence before the Commission.

VICEROY'S BURMA TOUR.

Probable Curtailment.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, DECEMBER 5.

It is stated here that the Viceroy has curtailed his Burma tour by one week, and will probably leave Rangoon on the 9th instant instead of the 19th.

This sudden decision is significant in view of the grave dissatisfaction which exists in the Subordinate Staff of the Government Telegraph Department.

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 5.

The Empire publishes a telegram from Rangoon quoting an unconfirmed statement in the "Rangoon Times" to the effect that the Viceroy has curtailed his tour.

MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

The Senate's Nominee.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, DECEMBER 5.

At a meeting of the members of the Senate and Honorary Fellows of the University of Madras, held yesterday, Mr. V. Krishnasawmy Iyer, High Court Vakil, was elected for nomination by the Governor to the Madras Legislative Council in the place of the the Hon'ble Mr. P. S. Sivaswami Iyer, appointed to officiate as Advocate-General. Mr Krishnasawmy Iyer secured 47 votes; Rev. Father Sewell, the other candidate, had 23 votes.

"The Madras Mail" congratulates Mr. Krishnasawmy Iyer on his election and feels sure he will prove a distinct acquisition to the Legislative Council where there is need for more Indian representatives of his acknowledged ability, sober views, and independence of character.

GUESTS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNOR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, DECEMBER 5.

Colonel A. G. Godley, A. A. G., 2nd Division Aldersted and Mrs Goldley will arrive in Madras on Saturday next and will be guests of the Governor for a week Count and Countess D'Anvers, and their daughter Mrs. Townshend will also arrive next week and will stay at Government House. Mrs. Townshed is the wife of Colonel C. V. F. Townshend, A. A. G., Secunderabad.

CURRENT TOPICS.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

(BY A FREE LANCE.)

ST. ANDREW'S DAY. SATURDAY was St. Andrew's day, but, as far as Bombay is concerned, it might just as well have been St. Anybody Else's day. Writing as a Scotchman, one does not quite know what to think of this absence of national enthusiasm. Is it that the Scotch folk in this town are so given over to the pursuit of the elusive rupee that they have no time for anything so frivolous as dinners? Is it, perhaps, that we lacked someone with the energy to undertake the comparatively herculean task of arranging the feast? Is it that a very large number of us have had rather more than enough of St. Andrew's night oratory, too often associated with the efforts of somewhat prosy parsons? Or was last year's Chairman's speech voted long enough to last three years? Or is it that we are beginning to think the whole thing rather a farce and this emphasising of our own particular nationality, when we are all members of the British Empire, slightly out of place? I incline to the last answer. I know very well that it pleases many of our English friends to speak of us as 'Scotchmen,' and to attribute to us an entire lack of humour and a tremendous appreciation of pice. That is their funny little way and, if it amuses them, it does us no harm. We may be dull and we may be greedy, but we hold our own. We are not in the least anxious to insist on the fact that we were born north of the Tweed. There is no Scotchman who is not proud of the land of his birth. There is no Scotchman, who does not long to plant his feet on the land of Bruce and Wallace again. But there is also no wise Scotchman who does not appreciate the fact that here, in the East, we are all Britons, not English, Scotch, Irish, or Welsh. St. Andrew's day has in the past undoubtedly been made the occasion of far too much self-glorification, and if it dies a natural death from that point of view, so much the better, say I. But if St. Andrew's day be celebrated as the day on which we meet together to join in a longing for the auld countree and to pay our respects to the great men Scotia has produced, then we can never hold our celebration too often or too lavishly.

The Chinaman desires that his body should be taken back to China, when he is dead. We Scotch want to get back to old Scotland and spend a few happy years there, ere we are done with this life. There was never an Eastern sunset half as beautiful to me as the sun setting across Rothesay Bay. I want to walk by the Tweed at Melrose again, and beneath the shadow of Edinburgh Castle, and along Sanchiehall Street. I want to see the overhanging hills mirrored on the waters of Loch Awe on an August day. I want to know that it is Berwick Railway station again and that I am going back to the place where I was born. There may be, I know there are, far more beautiful and important places even in the British Isles, but to me it is enough if I may walk by the banks of the Kelvin again. There is no place has so strong a clutch on the heart of any man, be he of any nationality, as just the place where he was born and brought up. Not that one has not had the very finest of times in other places; but it is the scene in which we first took the stage will always be the first scene for us. And the longer fortune keeps you away from home, the bigger the heartache for it grows. It has of late become the fashion for rich and educated natives of India, especially Parsees, to settle down in London and Paris and make their homes there. This is to me altogether inexplicable. There must always be something wrong with the heart or temperament of the man who expatriates himself. And the Scotchman is always looking and longing Scotlandwards, however busy he may be in other lands. The late Professor Peterson, who was perhaps the best of all speakers at St. Andrew's day dinners in Bombay, used to quote some lines which express the feeling for home admirably. I give them from memory:—

> From the dim skirling in the distant island
> Mountains divide us and a waste of seas:
> But still our blood is true, our hearts are Highland,
> And in our dreams we see the Hebrides.

I think the third line is probably incorrect, but it gives the sense, and in my dreams I see the great city of St. Mungo and Buchanan Street and Kelvinside, and I should be well content to be there again.

THE CINEMATOGRAPH. Not being able to content myself in this way I paid my weekly visit to the Cinematograph on the Maidan, which is going "great guns." The proprietors are to be congratulated on the excellence of their show and on the very great success it must be financially. This week's programme is undoubted the best. The principal item is "A slave's Love" and it must be seen to be appreciated. Perhaps the titles of the various scenes in the piece might be altered to suit the susceptibilities of a sensitive audience. If I could only remember the titles, which are in Italian, I should be able to tell you the rest of the programme, but my Italian and my Gujerati are about equally good. Anyhow the programme is most amusing from beginning to end, though I confess I don't want to see "Dogs as Smuggiers" again. I have also paid a visit to the Hippodrome, because I could not afford to go to Albani's concert. The Hippodrome is sure to be a big draw and the musical Ashbys were very good. I did not at all admire the clown dressed as a woman in the comic equestrian act, but I was apparently the most refined individual in the audience, as everyone else did. If the management will forgive me for a hint, the entertainment wants considerable toning down in parts. The trick bicyclist was as good as ever and so was the Japanese gentleman who biked on the slack wire. I have never been able to see the attraction in a turn like that of the Sisters Elliot; on the other hand I have never known a circus without one. Having an instinctive loathing for wild beasts, in a cage or elsewhere, I left before the Hagenbeck Menagerie display. My friend and I went into Bori Bunder Refreshment room for a drink and the place was simply packed, from which I judged that they must have had a very good evening at the Skating Rink.

A CASE FOR ENQUIRY. I have not been to hear Albani, but I expect I shall go tomorrow night. She was one of the first great singers I ever heard and apparently she sings as well now as she did then. Also if I may judge from the Press critiques, she is accompanied by the finest pianiste the finest tenor, and the finest violinist of the day. I have no doubt that Miss Meggy, Mr. William Green, and Mr. Haydn Wood, are all of them true artists One of them—Mr. Green—is very well known indeed. But the critiques I have read so far have not been critiques at all, but mere gush. I suppose the truth is that there is no one in Bombay so musically proficient as to be able to give a sound judgment on artistes of this class. One thing is very satisfactory and that is that apparently Madame Albani's enterprise in coming to the East with a first class company has been a success, as it may lead to other great singers and musicians following her example. It has been my privilege for the last ten days to hear music, local and instrumental, the equal of the best you can hear anywhere. Also the motor car is much more silent than it was, and so I am well content. At the same time may I be permitted to remark that the ordinary gramophone is certainly an invention of the devil.

VAGARIES OF MOFUSSIL POLICE. A very curious state of the law in India has recently come to my notice, evidencing a state of affairs almost incredible. A certain Parsee gentleman was charged with obstructing and assaulting a policeman in the execution of his duty. The offence is alleged to have taken place at Matheran on the 29th May last at the Native Sports. The very same day the Parsi wrote a letter to the Superintendent of Matheran complaining of the conduct of the policeman and his superior officer the Chief Constable. To that letter he received no reply and the next he knew about the matter was that one night in August he was arrested in his house on Bombay on a warrant issued by the First Class Magistrate at Karjat. It appeared that this warrant was issued on a complaint made by the policeman about the 3rd or 4th of June, and which complaint had apparently lain in the Superintendent's office at Matheran for nearly ten days. The accused had to go out to Karjat on three occasions with his counsel, chiefly because the prosecution witnesses were not ready and the case was not taken till 1 p.m. He was eventually convicted by the First Class Magistrate and fined on the ground that the Magistrate preferred the rural simplicity of the prosecution witnesses to the educated tactics and cunning of those for the defence. This conviction was upset on appeal to the Sessions Court at Thana. My suggestion is that the whole proceedings are well worth enquiring into by Government and that there ought to be some explanation of the conduct of the police and of the delay in the Superintendent's office at Matheran. The Parsi remained in Matheran for a fortnight after the alleged offence and steps against him could have been taken then. That he should be arrested in Bombay two months later without any warning is surely monstrous.

RAJA SIR SAVALAY R. MOODELLIAR.

Alleged Shady Transactions as Dubash.

ISSUE OF SUMMONS

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, DECEMBER 5.

At the Town Police Court yesterday before Mr. P. Rajarutna Moodelliar, the adjourned hearing into the matter as to whether summons should be issued against Rajah Sir Savalay Ramaswmy Moodelliar, Dubash of the late firm of Messrs, Arbuthnot and Company, at the instance of Kathubhava Rowther, on charges of cheating and criminal breach of trust, was proceeded with. The complainant alleged that the Raja acted as his agent for the sale of palmyra jaggery to Messrs Arbuthnot and Co. for a consideration commission of half a rupee per candy and that he arranged with Messrs. Arbuthnot and Co., to supply jaggery at 500 lbs per candy while he represented to the complainant that the terms were to supply 560 lbs to the candy; that by this false representation the accused misappropriated the value of 60 lbs per candy and thus caused the complainant a wrongful loss of Rs. 30,000.

His Worship directed summons to issue against the accused for an offence under Section 406 of the Indian Penal Code.

COCANADA ASSAULT CASE.

Capt. Kemp's Fine Confirmed.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, DECEMBER 5.

The Cocanada Sub-Court confirmed the finding of the District Munsiff yesterday in fining Captain Kemp, I. M. S. Rs. 100 for assaulting Kopalle Krishna Rao.

In the course of his Judgment the Sub-Judge said—"After Bepin Chandra Pal's visit to Cocanada the cry of Bande Mataram was used in an irritating manner, but Captain Kemp had no right to take the law into his own hands, although he had received provocation. Dr. Watson probably did not observe all the injuries on Kopalle Krishna Rao owing to his being a subordanate of Captain Kemp. The story of the placard was not a myth as stated in the Lower Court but was open to doubt and the Lower Court was wrong in describing Captain Kemp's second statment as an afterthought as Captain Kemp's explanation was satisfactory. The plaintiff had exaggerated his injuries and the Lower Court's verdict for Rs. 100 was correct."

Krishna Rao, it is said, will appeal to the High Court of Madras against the Sub-Judge's finding.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY BRIGADE ORDERS.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 6.

Fort Field Officer, Captain W. J H. Hunter, 116th Mahrattas: Next for duty, Captain C. W. A. Holmes, 116th Mahrattas: Colaba Field Officer, Major H. F. Pullen, R.G.A.: Next for duty, Major W. G. Bryan, R.G.A.

The undermentioned Officers have been detailed to do duty with troops proceeding to England in H. T. "Assaye" sailing on 6th December:—Colonel A. Lysaght, 1st Bedford Regiment, Officer Commanding Troops. Lieutenant J. Monteith, 1st Bedfordshire Regiment, Adjutant. Lieutenant and Qr.-Master A. Thorps, 1st Bedfordshire Regiment, Quarter-Master.

BOMBAY.—Arrivals December 5.—Thomas Major S. and T. C. from England.
Codringlow, Capt Dorsit Regt, from Calicut.
Orr, Capt Lane Regt from England.
Campbell, Lt. 29 Punj from England.
Reynolds, Capt I. M. S. from England.
Elias, Lt G Rifles, from England.
Chanter, Lieut 113th I. from Bangalore.
Gilchrist, Capt 46 P. from Sehore.
Tickell, Major, 14 Hussars from Bangalore.
Young, Lieut S. and T. Corps, from Madras.

FIRE AT MANDVI.

Two Lakhs Damage.

A fire broke out last night shortly after 12 o'clock in a Sugar warehouse in the Dongri Street, Mandvi, and resulted in a complete destruction of two buildings with a very large quantity of sugar, grain and dried fruits, such as almonds, rasins, nuts, &c.,

An alarm was raised at 12 o'clock and the quietude of the night was disturbed by the shouts and cries of people in this thickly populated part of the city. Flames were seen issuing from the roof of the building and a telephonic message was immediately sent to the Fire Brigade. The fire engines quickly repaired to the spot and a great deal of difficulty was experienced in arranging a plan for the hose. Ladders were soon brought into requisition and water was played upon the fire from the roof. The fire brigade broke open the doors and windows and by vigorous efforts confined the fire to the two buildings from which the blaze and smoke were originally discovered.

The fire was brought under control in half an hour's time But what fed the flames most was the large quantity of ghee stored in one part of the building.

Of the two buildings one belonged to Haji Abdulla Noor Mahomed who used it as a warehouse for storing Mauritius sugar. About ten thousand bags, weighing one and a half hundred weight each were stored there. All of this was destroyed, the average value of the bag being Rs. 13 to Rs. 14 each. The other building, a sister structure, was the property of Hiri Khetsey and was rented by Dewji Nathu a grain Merchant and Mewawallah.

The total damage is estimated at nearly two lakhs. The origin of the fire is not known. The warehouse were clos d and the fire was discovered only when the actual flames issued forth from the roof. They were seen from the distant parts of the city and this attracted a very large crowd of people to the spot. The tins of ghee exploded with loud reports and the combustible nature of the stuff made the fire more illuminous.

In addition to the police and the fire brigade v luable assistance was rendered by the Slavage Corpe. Mr. Piper and Mr. Scully also attended and rendered assistance. In an hour's time the fire was extinguished though water-hoses were working on the smouldering conflagration when we went to press.

THE EMPIRE CINEMATOGRAPH.

The Empire Cinematograph, of Lisbon will be exhibited to the public in the Framji Cowasji Hall from to-night. The inaugural representation took place last night when a number of ladies and gentlemen, in response to the invitation of the Manager of the Exhibition, attended. A very interesting programme was presented on the occasion and the realistic and highly interesting views and reproductions were deservedly applauded. The boar hunt and deer hunt were quite life-like, but the water-falls surpassed in realistic effects any scene yet exhibited to the Bombay public. The subjects are all selected with taste and the entertainment provides a first class recreation.

THE NEW SHERIFF.

The appointment of Mr. Dwarkadas Dharamsey to the Shrievalty of Bombay for the ensuing year is officially notified.

Mr. Dwarkadas Dharamsey, a prominent citizen and merchant of Bombay, was born in the year 1864 and received his education at the Elphinstone High School and St. Xavier's College. He comes of the well-known Bhattia family of Sheth Khima Govind, whose grandson he is, and to which family also his uncle the late lamented Sheth Lakhmidas Khimji, a J. P. and a well-known philanthropist, belonged.

Mr. Dwarkadas from early age gave signs of future eminence and by dint of sterling qualities of head and heart, has risen to the position of one of the leading and universally respected citizens of Bombay. His remarkable success in commerce and the mill industry is due to his spirit of enterprise and resourcefulness, his business acumen, clear-headed grasp of principles and details, coupled with indomitable perseverence and enthusiasm for work.

He is a liberal and discriminating patron of learning. Many a poor and struggling student owes his success and rise in life to his helping hand, and while ever ready to assimilate new ideas and ideals of a progressive age, he is tenacious of all that is sound and wholesome in antiquity. Young, bold, and energetic, possessing great tact and foresight, Mr. Dwarkadas is known to be an expert in the mill industry, and his advice in multifarious intricate questions of commerce and finance is keenly sought and cheerfully given. In the midst of his various engagements and duties he cheerfully takes part in public affairs and is one of our most promising public-spirited citizens, anxious to serve the public and his country to the neglect and sacrifice of personal interest.

As a prominent member of the Bhattia community, he is held in high esteem and regard, and is a generous, if silent, donor, always prompt in helping the poor and the needy.

His sound and practical knowledge of the mill industry admirably fitted him to be a member of the Boards of Directors of about a dozen mill companies and other concerns. He is the working agent of the Tricumdas Mills, the Lakhmidas Mills, and the Bombay Cotton Mills, and also a Director of the "Bombay Gazette," Limited.

The idea of starting a bank on the lines of the Bank of Bombay originated with him, along with others and he had the satisfaction of seeing the Bank of India—to the foundation of which he has energetically contributed not a little—become an accomplished fact.

The Government of Bombay, appreciating his high qualities and prominence in public, simultaneously nominated him, in 1904, a Justice of the Peace and a member of the Municipal Corporation, and latterly a member of the City Improvement Trust Board—a compliment as unique as it was thoroughly deserved. He now occupies a seat on the Corporation as a representative of the Fort Ward, and a seat on the Standing Committee of the Corporation, having been nominated thereto by Government. His knowledge of engineering and legal matters has evoked the admiration of those in a position to pronounce an opinion on the subject and they stand him in good stead in the discharge of his numerous public functions. In the affairs of the public bodies on which he works he takes a very keen and active part.

He is also a member of the Managing Committee of the Bombay Millowners' Association.

Mr. Dwarkadas' life and career afford a stimulating and inspiring example of what capacity, joined with unselfish devotion to duty and a spirit of hopefulness, can accomplish—an example which his countrymen will do well to imitate.

AGRICULTURAL SITUATION IN INDIA.

Report of the Various Governments.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 5.

Special Reports upon the agricultural situation, made to the Government of India by the authorities in the United Provinces, the Punjab, Central India, Rajputana, the Central Provinces, Bombay, Bengal and Madras, are published to-day. They represent the outlook as it presented itself in the latter part of November Several of these Reports are of considerable length, that of the United Provinces Government, for example, running to nineteen printed pages of foolscap, in addition to appendices, and discussing the extensive measures of relief already arranged as well as those which are proposed.

The portion of the United Provinces most seriously affected comprises about 51,000 square miles with a population of nearly 21¼ millions, be ides eight thousand square miles less seriously stricken containing five million inhabitants. The original estimates for relief operations in the United Provinces were based upon the belief that the situation in these provinces, generally, was some hat worse and in the Submontane Districts which was decided ly worse than in 1896. District Officers, therefore, concluded that the expenditure would approximate in the present trouble to that incurred in the famine of 1896 and it was roughly calculated that 160 lakhs would have to be spent on extra Agricultural Loans up to the end of next March with eighty lakhs for advances for Kharif sowings and for cattle in the next financial year, also shortage of Land Revenue collections up to the end of March next, 124 lakhs, of which 115 would be suspended and half of this amount ultimately remitted, also sixty lakhs of remissions on the rates demand next year of which sixty lakhs would have to be ultimately remitted.

Besides this expenditure on direct Famine Relief up to the end of March next was estimated at one crore and for the next financial year at about one crore and fifty lakhs.

Sir John Hewett, however, reports that since these estimates were framed the situation has changed considerably for the better owing to the relief afforded by the generous distribution of Takkavi. A good demand for labour exists and in so e districts in which it was expected that relief works would be needed early in December (this month) they will not now be required until January though earlier help may be wanted for non-workers.

Upon the whole Sir John Hewett thinks that expenditure upon relief operations will possibly not exceed fifty or sixty lakhs in the current financial year and ninety to one hundred lakhs next year, provided that the cold weather rains be good.

The whole of these estimates, however, are admittedly rough and will have to be revised as the situation develops further.

Turning to the Punjab, the Report of Sir Denzil Ibbetson's Government shows that famine conditions will shortly prevail in the Rohtak and Gurgaon Districts, and that considerable distress is expected in other parts of the Delhi Division. But that outside that area acute distress will be confined to small isolated places.

The Punjab Government estimate that nineteen lakhs of Land Revenue will have to be suspended, and three lakhs remitted owing to the failure of the Kharif this year.

Twenty three lakhs of Taccavi advances are also being arranged for, but the Report state that it will not be possible to form even an approximate estimate of probable expenditure upon direct relief in the Punjab until the situation has further developed.

The Central India Report is even more vague. It shows that the situation in Gwalior is not yet fully known, but that elsewhere there will be a good deal of distress. Upon the whole the Resident concludes that the general situation in Central India is distinctly easier than early reports led him to expect, though a very great deal depends upon the coming winter rains.

Regarding Rajputuna, the Report of the Agent to the Governor General deals only with Ajmer and Merwara, where the situation is not acute. It estimates the expenditure on direct relief, if the winter rains are unfavourable, at twenty thousand rupees this year and two and a half lakhs next year.

The Central Provinces Report estimates for expenditure as follows:—Five lakhs of remission in the Kharif and five lakhs in the Rabi, with twenty-one lakhs of suspension of revenue in both these seasons. Also ten lakhs for loans this year and twenty-five lakhs next year, also five lakhs small relief works this year. The Chief Commissioner recommends that construction work upon the Itarsi-Betul Section of the Itarsi-Nagpur Line should be utilised for relief. He purposes also that doubting of the Great India Peninsula Railway from Shegaon to Nagpur should be put in handfor a similar purpose.

The Bombay Government estimate probable expenditure as follows:—Direct relief in current year three lakhs, and next year seventeen lakhs. Takkavi advances this year seven lakhs, next year twenty-one lakhs. Land Revenue, this year suspensions 72 lakhs, remissions fifteen lakhs. Next year, suspensions twenty-four lakhs, remissions seven lakhs.

The Bengal Government estimate for the following expenditure, viz:—Loans—1907-08 nine lakhs, 1908-09 fourteen lakhs. Famine Relief—1907-08 seven lakhs, 1908-09 twenty lakhs. Suspensions—907-08 two lakhs, 1908-09 two lakhs.

The Madras Government do not anticipate that relief measnres will be required in any District in the southern presidency during the current financial year. They state that the North-East Monsoon threatens to prove adverse over a large area, but there is still time for the deficiency in rainfall to be made up and no satisfactory forecast of agricultural prospects can be made until the middle of December.

THE "Indian Daily Telegraph" Almora correspondent describes a wonderful escape from death which occurred at Binsur. A lady from Ranikhet was riding along the Daulchhera Road when her horse shied when near a narrow unprotected part. It was a sheer precipice—and the horse and rider fell sixty feet before touching the bank. The horse rolled over the lady and was dashed to pieces further down the "khud." The lady's companion feared to follow her at first, having no hope of her safety, but going down the hill he found her standing up awaiting him and she was presently able to walk home. The correspondent vouches for the account as substantially accurate.

WEEKLY PLAGUE MORTALITY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 5.

Plague returns for the week e ding the 13th instant, to-day published, show a total of only 4,476 deaths in the whole of India, 2,669 of these being Bombay Presidency, 426 in the United Provinces, 391 in the Punjab, 126 in Rajputana, 114 in the Madras Presidency, 105 in Bengal, 73 in Burma, 107 in the Central Provinces including Berar, 447 in the Mysore State, 54 in the Hyderabad State, and 61 in Central India.

THE ASSAULT ON SERGT. FAN WALTERS.

Enquiry at Calcutta High Court.

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 4.

The hearing of the case against the men accused of assaulting Sergeant Walters who lost his hand in the recent riot commenced before Mr. Justice Holmwood and a Special Jury, in the High Court, Calcutta, to-day, the jury being conducted to visit the scene of the occurrence.

CALCUTTA PILOT BELLEW'S CASE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 5.

In the case of F. D. Bellew, lately of Bengal Pilot Service, against the Secretary of State, for alleged wrongful dismissal the High Court Appellate Bench to-day, ordered the amendment of the plaint in so far as plaintiff was not a Government Servant.

H. E. DR. AUGUSTO MONTENEGRO, Governor of the State of Para, in Brazil, in the course of his recent Message to the Legislative Assembly, said:—"We ought not to let ourselves be too much disturbed by the planting of rubber which is going on in Asia, taking into consideration the special conditions of the Amazon Valley and the regularity with which the crop is gathered each year, the vast districts covered with rubber trees as yet untouched, and the growing needs of modern industry, but we ought merely to look upon what is being done else where as experimental, while it is advisable for us to study their experiments so that we may apply the lessons learnt by others to our own needs. In pursuance of the programme which I laid down for myself I caused a memorandum on rubber to be printed this year in which the well-known Professor Jacques Huber, Director of our Museum, shows in clear language what he thinks expedient to bring to the knowledge of our landed proprietors so that they may profit by the development of the precious gift with which Nature has endowed us."

SANITARY REFORM.

Government of India's Circular Letter.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 5.

The following letter of yesterday's date, has been addressed by the Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department, to all Local Governments and Administrations upon the subject of Sanitary Reform.

I am directed to address you on the important subject—the improvement of the Sanitary Services in India and the development of the present establishment on lines which will bring it abreast of modern requirements.

2. The history of Sanitary administration in India was reviewed in the Home Department Resolution of September 1904 in which the appointment of a Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India was announced. That Resolution concluded with the expression of a hope that with the assistance of the Sanitary Commissioner's advice, in consultation with Local Governments, substantial progress might, in course of time, be made towards a complete reorganisation of the Sanitary Department. The Governor-General in Council is of opinion that the time has come when an endeavour can be made to realize these expectations, and I am accordingly directed to offer for consideration the following suggestions regarding the nature and direction of the advance which should now be made.

DEPUTY SANITARY COMMISSIONERS.

3. The administrative machinery of the Sanitary Department is already in most respects fairly complete and efficient. Additional Deputy Sanitary Commissioners are probably needed in some provinces, and I am desired to request that the question of increasing their numbers may be borne in mind. These Officers are at present recruited solely from the Indian Medical Service, and though that arrangement must probably continue for some little time, the Government of India are disposed to think that the appointments should not be reserved exclusively for Officers of that service but should be open also to the Medical Officers of H alth referred to below. And they are further of opinion that no Officers of the Indian Medical Service should be appointed a Deputy Sanitary Commissioner unless he is of less than seven years' service and has secured a degree or diploma in public health, the latter condition would be applied to all candidates whether members of the Indian Medical Service or not.

THE SANITARY BOARD.

4. Another part of the administrative machinery which has been developed in different degrees and has attained a position of varying usefulness in different provinces is the Sanitary Board. The Government of India believe that these Boards are beneficial in emphasizing the importance of the subject of sanitation in correlating sanitary schemes with administrative exigencies, and in securing direct discussion between sanitary experts and those who are in a position to appreciate and represent the atti ude of the general population. They are disposed to think that the Board should consist of from three to five members, including a Senior Officer of the Civil Service who is in close touch with the Local Administration, the Sanitary Commissioner and the Sanitary Engineer as experts and one or two Natives of India—preferably non-officials. If the Chief Engineer and the Head of the Provincial Medical Service are placed on the Board, the Local Government is deprived of the independent expert advise which it requires when dealing with the Board's recommendations. The functions of these Boards have hitherto been advisory, but it is possible that they might be so constituted as to be able to relieve Local Governments of much work of minor importance. I am directed to suggest that the question of the constitution and powers of the Sanitary Board should be examined and to request that the Government of India may be favoured with your opinion and proposals upon this question.

MEDICAL OFFICERS OF HEALTH.

5. Turning now to the Executive Establishment the first defect that forces itself upon the attention is the inadequacy of the staff of Medical Officers of Health. The Presidency towns and a few other cities have such Officers, but, speakin generally the Civil Surgeon is the only Health Officer of the town. In a district it is often difficult for him to give sufficient attention to the sanitary requirements even of the head-quarters town. It is quite impossible for him to do more than make an occasional inspection of other towns. A complete and qualified staff of sanitary experts is a necessary preliminary to any substantial improvement of sanitation. If reforms are to be planned on the right lines and carried out with efficiency and economy work cannot be left in the hands of Officers who have only a general idea of the subject and whose time is largely occupied by other duties.

The Indian Plague Commission of 1900 recommended that a special European Medical Officer of Health should be attached to every town which contains a population of 100,000 inhabitants, and that one European Assistant Health Officer should be provided for each additional 100,000 inhabitants. The Government of India consider that the standard of population suggested is reasonable and moderate. They are of opinion, however, that it is unnecessary and even inexpedient to require that all these Health Officers should be Europeans. A Sanitary Service offers a suitable and

CONGENIAL CAREER FOR EDUCATED NATIVES.

of the country and by fully utilising this source of supply the Government will avoid the expense of materially enlarging the Indian Medical Service or of importing special trained Officers from England for the present. At least it will be necessary to insist upon a training in Europe as a qualification for employment as the experience gained thereby would be wider and more valuable than could as yet be obtained in India. A Health Officer who has undergone such a training and is at the same time possessed of an intimate acquaintance with the customs and prejudices of the people would be singularly well equipped for the difficult and delicate duties connected with sanitation in India. He would on the one hand have the best scientific knowledge available and he would on the other be able to avoid arousing that opposition which the application of Western sanitary science to Eastern conditions too often excites. The Governor General in Council does not suggest that the combination of these qualities is not found in European Officers or that it will always be found in the Natives of India. He knows that the contrary is the case. He proposes, therefore, that the new appointments shall be open to both classes alike, but, on grounds of economy, preference would naturally be given to Indian candidates when men with the necessary qualifications are forthcoming.

8. For towns with a population between 20,000 and 100,000 a Medical Officer of Health will also ordinarily be necessary, but financial considerations will render it compulsory to accept a somewhat poorer standard of scientific attainments than that prescribed for the larger cities. These appointments may, the Government of India think, be recruited from Natives of India of the Civil Assistant Surgeon class who on completion of their medical training have taken a special course in Public Health at one of the Medical Colleges. The appointment of such an Officer may not be necessary for every town of the class referred to, and where the head-quarters town of a district is small it will probably be possible to combine the appointment of a Health Officer with the Medical Charge of the district. In that case it will probably be desirable that the Civil Surgeon should be Chairman of the Sanitary Sub-Committee where there is one.

PRIVATE PRACTICE TO BE STOPPED

The Government of India are advised that it should be laid down as an inviolable rule that a Medical Officer of Health should not be allowed to undertake private practice, although a small amount of such medical work might not interfere with the performance of the health Officer's proper duties. Yet if private practice is once allowed, it is impossible to put a limit to it, and it is therefore, best to forbid it altogether. This restriction will necessitate the salaries of Health Officers being fixed on a more liberal scale than would otherwise be required. But the advantage of securing the Officer's whole time and undivided energies far outweigh the somewhat problematical economy that might be affected by permitting private practice.

9. The subordinate Supervising Staff of the Conservancy establishment also calls urgently for improvement. In most towns there is an official whose functions resemble those performed by an Inspector of Nuisance in England, except in the Presidency Towns however, and in the Madras Municipalities it is very rare to find in this position a man who has any technical knowledge of his subject. The Government of India are assured that one of the most crying needs of Municipal Sanitation in India is a body of men fit to undertake the duties of Sanitary Supervision which are performed by

INSPECTORS OF NUISANCES

in Great Britain. It is urged that Medical Officers of Health will not and cannot be expected to undertake work of this subordinate character and that the existing establishments of untrained Supervisors and Overseers are not able to give the Health Officer the assistance which he has a right to demand. If this assistance is denied many petty and irksome duties will be imposed on the head officer and suitable men will not be obtained that office just as a trained subordinate acts as a link between the Executive Engineer and the working labourer so a trained subordinate is required by the Executive Sanitary Officer. It is imperative therefore that measures should be taken, without delay, to remedy this defect in the administration. The strength of the establishment required will depend not on population alone but one other local circumstances also. In the large cities a trained Inspector will probably be needed for each sanitary division with perhaps a Chief Inspector in addition. For other towns the number of Inspectors required will vary with the population, the area and the sanitary condition; in many a single officer will ordinarily prove sufficient.

10. The training of these Sanitary Inspectors is a question which will require very careful consideration. The standard required should be that prescribed by the Royal Sanitary Institute with whom arrangements could no doubt be made for the issue of certificates to successful candidates, if that is thought desirable. The course of instruction should embrace lectures in elementary physics, physiology, general hygiene and minor sanitary engineering. Admission to the courses of instruction should be confined to candidates who have passed some examination not lower than the School Final of the University or the Matriculation Examination, are of good physique, satisfactory character and suitable caste and social status, the consideration to be borne in mind in fixing this last qualification being that a Sanitary Inspector must be able no move freely among all classes of the population.

To attract men of the right stamp it will be necessary to offer good pay. A scale of salaries rising from Rs. 50 to Rs. 150 will be probably suitable in most provinces.

11. There remains the important question whether the Medical Officers of Health and Sanitary Inspectors should be formed into a regular Provincial Sanitary Service or whether each Local Authority should be allowed to recruit its own staff independently. The objections urged against the latter course are:—(1.) That a career which is limited to employment by Local Authorities on uncertain terms and without prospect of pension will not attract candidates of the right stamp, if indeed it attracts candidates at all; (2) that the insecurity of tenure of appointments under Local Authorities will tend to deter young men from qualifying themselves for such appointments. Duties of a Sanitary Officer will, of necessity, often bring him into conflict with members of the Local Authorities or their relatives and if he is merely the servant of the Board or Council he will either neglect his duty in such cases or perform it at the risk of losing his post. On the other hand it is argued that the creation of a

PROVINCIAL SERVICE OF SANITARY OFFICERS

will conflict with one of the main principles of Local Self, Government and it is urged that in no branch of local administration is local control so necessary as in matters connected with sanitation. The Government of India could not agree to any proposals which did not leave to the Local Authority the control of its executive officers, whether of sanitary or any other establishment. On the other hand they are convinced that in the case of this sanitary officer's certainty of tenure during good conduct must be assured. How this can best be secured is a question upon which the Governor-General in Council would like to have the opinions of Local Governments. It is not necessary to insist upon uniformity of treatment and arrangements which are expedient in one province may not be suitable in another. The creation of a Provincial Service offers one solution and for the purpose of attracting candidates this is probably the best solution when a member of such a service held a post under a local Authority he would be in a position corresponding of a member of the Subordinate Medical Service in the employment of a Municipality or District Board. An alternative to the creation of a Provincial Service is for the Government to prescribe (1) the minimum number of sanitary appointments for each local authority; (2) the minimum salary to be given to the incumbents of such appointments, and (3) the professional qualifications to the required of incumbents. This would possibly afford a prospect of employment sufficiently good to induce candidates to undergo the qualifying course of instruction. To secure fixity of tenure it would be necessary to provide that no Medical Officer of Health or Sanitary Inspector should be removable from office without the sanction of the Local Government in the case of the former, or of the Sanitary Commissioner or perhaps the Sanitary Board in the case of the latter. Regulations somewhat similar to these exist in England and Scotland and are necessary to secure the employment of properly qualified men and to guarantee protection against arbitrary treatment in retaliation for the fearless and efficient performance of duty.

SANITATION IN RURAL AREAS.

12. The Government of India do not propose to discuss at present the thorny question of sanitation in rural areas. Assistant Health Officers are probaly necessary in some districts and trained Inspectors would often, no doubt be useful to Local Boards to undertake special inspections or to supervise sanitary measures on special occasions, such as fairs and festivals. Their services would further be valuable in connection with measures against plague and other epidemics. If a supply of trained men is brought into existence Local Bodies should be encouraged to avail themselves of it for services of this nature, but in most provinces it is probably undesirable to go further than to require that Sanitary Inspectors are employed. None but trained men should be appointed.

The question of providing an efficient staff of Sanitary Engineers has been engaging the attention of the Government of India for some time and the conclusions at which they have arrived will be announced in a separate communication. The matter is mentioned here only in order to give an assurance that its great importance in connection with the subject of sanitary advancement has not been overlooked.

I am directed in conclusion to request that the various suggestions which have been put forward in this letter may be considered and that after consulting such official and non-official opinion as may seem desirable you will favour the Government of India with an expression of your views upon the whole subject. The Government of India would like, at the same time, to learn what specific action you propose to take in order to give effect to the accepted policy of sanitary improvement.

(Postscript to Madras only). The Governor General in Council is aware that there already exists in Madras a body of trained Sanitary Inspectors and that rules regarding their employment and remuneration have been issued by the Local Government. Much of the foregoing discussion of this subject is therefore inapplicable to the circumstances of that Presidency. On the other hand the experience gained there will be valuable in dealing with the questions under consideration and the Government of India hope that the Governor-in-Council will favour them with an account of the Madras system, together with his opinion on the value of the results obtained and the direction in which amendments may be desirable.

SHERIFF OF MADRAS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, DECEMBER 5.

Mr. W. Donald Smith, one of the Managing Directors of Messrs. W. E. Smith and Co. Ltd, has been appointed Sheriff of Madras for the ensuing year. To him belongs almost the unique honour of following his father in the same office, Mr. W. E. Smith of Ootacamund having been Sheriff of Madras a few years ago.

WITH the object of congratulating Lala Lajpat Rai on his release a meeting of the Indian Association of Lahore will be held at Bradlaugh Hall to-day.

PROVINCIAL MUSLIM LEAGUE.

Proposed Establishment in the Punjab.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, DECEMBER 4.

In connection with the All-India Muslim League, started on the occasion of the last Mohammadan Educational Conference held at Dacca, meetings of the Representative Mohammadan gentlemen from various parts of the Punjab were held at Lahore to consider the desirability of establishing a Provincial Muslim League for the Punjab province.

Among those present were 23 representatives of Lahore and 21 representatives from the Islamia Anjumans of the other towns of the Punjab.

Mian Mohammad Shah read telegrams and letters received from 13 out-station gentlemen expressing their sympathy with the objects of the meeting and regretting their inability to attend.

Mian Shah Din, Chairman, delivered an eloquent address on the necessity of a political organisation amongst the Mussulmans of India, on the principles which the new organisation amongst the Mussulmans of India should always keep in view, and the lines on which it should work in carrying out its objects. He dwelt on the changes brought about in the political situation of the country and cautioned the Mohammadan community against the danger of being led away by doctrines preached by political extremists, impressing upon them the necessity for moderation in all their political activities. He outlined, chiefly, the objects of the proposed organisation and concluded with an earnest appeal to the leaders of Muslims in the Punjab, inviting their earnest co-operation and support so as to make the new movement a success.

Shaikh Abdul Kadir, Barrister-at-Law of Delhi, moved the following resolution—That this meeting recognises the necessity and importance of an All-India Muslim League and considers its establishment conducive to the best interests of Indian Mussalmans, and in view of the imperative need for starting a Provincial Muslim League in the Punjab in connection therewith, constitutes itself the Provincial Branch of the Indian organisation.

The resolution having been seconded by Mr. Mohammad Umar of Amritsar and supported by K. Gul Mohammad of Ferozepore, Mr. Ejaz Husain of Umballa, Shaik Taj-ud-din, Pleader of Lahore, and Mian Ghulam Jilani of Lyallpore it was unanimously resolved that the new body should be called the Provincial Muslim League of the Punjab. The objects of the organization were then taken up and discussed at length and finally adopted as follows:—

(1) To safeguard and advance the political interests of the Mohammadans in the Punjab and to infuse into them a spirit of enlightened patriotism.

(2) To represent to the Government the views of the Mohammadan community as regards measures affecting His Majesty's Indian subjects.

(3) To co-operate with the All-India Muslim League and its Branches in other provinces for the promotion of the welfare of Indian Mussulmans.

(4) To promote and maintain a true spirit of loyalty to the British Government amongst the Mussulmans of India.

(5) To promote harmony and unity among all sects of the Indian Muslims and between the latter and non-Muslim communities in this country.

Mian Mohammad Shah proposing and K. Gul Mohammad seconding, it was agreed that a representation be submitted to Government embodying the views of the Muslim community regarding the reform scheme of the Government.

The next point discussed related to the Service question. Mian Mohammad Shah drew attention to the inadequacy of Mohammadan representation in the different branches of the Public Service in the Punjab, and it was unanimously resolved to submit a Memorial to Government on the subject by means of a representative deputation.

The following Office Bearers of the League were then selected:—

President—The Hon. Mian Shah Din.

General Secretary—Mian Mohammad Shah.

Joint Secretaries—Sheik Abdul Aziz and Mr. Mahbub Alam,

Financial Secretary—Shiek Gulal Din, Pleader.

Assistant Financial Secretary—Jalal Mohammad Din.

Treasurer—The Orient Bank of India, Lahore.

INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF EXCISE IN INDIA.

Sir Louis Dane's Brother Appointed.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DELHI, DECEMBER 5.

Mr. R. M. Dane, C. I. E., I. C. S., present Commissioner in Northern India of Salt Revenue, and brother to Sir Louis Dane, has been selected to fill the new appointment of Inspector-General of Salt and Excise in India. The appointment carries a salary of Rs. 3,000 per mensem and has effect from 30th September.

In promulgating the appointment the Government fully accept the Excise Committee's Report of the advantages of appointing an Imperial Officer with a general knowledge of the different Excise systems in India who would be made available for investigation, consultation and advice. They do not consider Excise a branch of the administration in which uniformity is either possible or desirable. Contrarily they are convinced it must always belong essentially to the domain of the Provincial Government. Excise is admittedly a difficult and highly technical subject, being one of the most important branches of revenue whose administration is subject to constant attacks and criticism.

There is every reason to hope the Inspector-General will by his experience and friendly counsels, facilitate reforms on which different provinces are at present engaged and the Governor-General is fully confident that his appointment will be of the greatest assistance both to the Government of India and to the various Local Government and Administrations.

STUDENTS AND POLITICS.

Punjab Senate's Opinion.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, DECEMBER 5.

Copies of the orders of the Government regarding the participation of teachers and pupils in political movements were sent to the Punjab University and a report asked for on the definite action the Syndicate of the University proposed to take as regards educational institutions subordinate to the University in the districts and States of the Punjab in order to help in carrying out the orders of Government as enunciated in the two Circulars issued in June and September 1907. The matter was fully discussed at a meeting of the Syndicate and it was decided that a copy of the Punjab Government letter and its enclosures be forwarded for information and guidance to heads of all educational institutions in any way connected with the University.

The Syndicate in particular desired to record their opinion that it is most undesirable in the interests of study and edncation that students, whether of colleges or other institutions, should mix themselves up in any way with political movements either upon one side or another, and urge upon all having control over or influence with students to use such control or influence to prevent such results.

FLORILINE:—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid Floriline sprinkled on a wet tooth brush produce a pleasant lather which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline" being composed in parts of honey and sweet herbs is delicious to the taste and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Dept., 33 Farringdon Road, London, England.

NEWS LATER THAN THE MAIL.

THE NEW LOYAL DUMA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

COLOMBO, DECEMBER 5.

London, Nov. 23.—On the opening day of the Duma the majority of members sang the National Anthem four times and cheered wildly for the Czar!

There are a few peasants and many priestly members in the new House, the members of which are more cultured than those of the previous Duma.

Russian Ship-building Yard Fire.

Two more gunboats, making four in all, have been burned at the Russian ship-building yards in the Baltic.

Incendiarism is suspected.

Russia's Treatment of Peasant Offenders.

A Russian Court Martial, sitting at Proskurof, Southwest Russia, sentenced eleven peasants to be hanged for the murder of a rural guard.

Moscow Tram Electrification.

The "Standard" states that an Edinburgh firm has tendered for electrification of Moscow tramways, the contract price being two millions sterling.

A Sereo-Comic Raid

WHOLESALE HANGING IN A RUSSIAN ABATTOIR.

A gang of drunken rioters, led by a man in Officers' uniform, raided the municipal abattoirs at Vladivostok.

Numerous employes of both sexes are engaged at the abattoirs, and all of them were ordered to be hanged by the leader of the rioters.

While the first execution was being attempted the jibbet broke. The Officer who was taking the leading part in the outrage then directed the employes to form a line and he attacked them with the sword, other raiders following his example with clubs.

Many workers were shockingly injured before their shrieks brought the guard.

The rioters have all been arrested.

Fatal Explosion in Lisbon.

Two men were accidentally killed at Lisbon while manufacturing explosives for criminal purposes.

The accomplices of the victims have been arrested.

Foreign Seamen on British Ships.

The Board of Trade has issued a notification that after January 1 next, foreign seamen will be unable to engage for service on British ships in European waters unless they have sufficient knowledge of English to understood orders given on board.

The notice chiefly affects Italians, Portuguese, Spaniards, and Greeks.

Critical Condition of St. Paul's Cathedral.

Mervyn Macartey, an arehitect, asserts that eight of the piers supporting the dome at St. Paul's Cathedral have sunk, some of them over six inches.

He considers the situation not serious but other eminent architects, differing strongly from his view, urge the strictest precautions being taken in connection with the building.

Ragging the King of Spain.

A dozen Under-Graduates ragged the King of Spain by pelting him with lumps of sugar when His Majesty visited the University of Cambridge on the 11th.

One of the offenders has since been fined for his conduct on that occasion.

"Christ" Expunged from Hymn Books.

"THE NEW THEOLOGY."

Owing to the Hebrews in New York protesting against sectarianism in public schools, the singing of Christmas carols has been forbidden in schools and the name of Chist has been expunged from all Song Books.

Arrest of Count Walter Puckler.

Count Walter Puckler, a notorious anti-Semetic agitator, has been arrested in Berlin as a dangerous lunatic.

He had been writing abusive pamphlets about the Kaiser.

Train Dacoity in France.

Three passengers travelling by Express to Orleans in France shot two of the guards and stole a number of boxes containing cash.

An alarm was given and as the train slowed they escaped, but had to abandon the booty.

The Misses Pankhurst.

STUDENTS DISPERSE SUFFRAGETTE MEETING.

Two hundred students using whistles, rattles, bells and cornets prevented Misses Christabel and Lydia Pankhurst of the Women's Social and Political Union from addressing a meeting of Suffragettes in Birmingham.

They finally dispersed the meeting with sulphuretted hydrogen.

Misappropriation by an Ex-Secretary.

Herbert, an ex-Private Secretary to Lord Carrington, was sentenced to eighteen months' imprisonment having appropriated £850 belonging to Miss Frances Macarthy whose property he was managing

Influx of Unemployed into Canada.

Hundreds of penniless unemployed entering Canada from the States it has been directed that only the physically and mentally unfit can be rejected.

New Claimant to Portland Estates.

The New York papers state that a new claimant to the Portland estates has arisen in Calkins, a merchant of Mellville, New Jersey, who says he is a descendant of the first Duke's eldest son who settled in America in the beginning of the last century.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falliag off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair" to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beauteful er as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemiste for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere. Wholesale Depot: 33 Farringdon Road, London, England

SPORTING NEWS.

BOMBAY HUNT.

THE arrival of really cool weather for this part of the world undoubtedly raises the hopes of all people who partake of the delightful sport of fox-hunting. Not only does the rider feel more desirous of a fast gallop, but a pleasant nip in the morning air makes a wonderful difference too to horses and hounds. Yesterday morning at Santa Cruz the chilly state of the atmosphere was most invigorating to everybody concerned, and the members of the Bombay Hunt hacked across the flats to the Meet, feeling that that something really good was in store for them. Although the two runs were not perhaps quite so long as they often are, yet I do not think anybody had reason to be at all dissatisfied with the morning's sport as on both occasions hounds travelled at first class speed, so much so that judging by the length of the field at times it is not by any means easy for everybody to keep up with them. Most people not having quite so much leisure time at their disposal on Thursdays as on Sundays, it is customary on the former days to begin by drawing the Home Coverts, and yesterday morning the woods selected were those in the direction of the village of Parla. This is always a likely neighbourhood to find a jackal who has crept more into the vicinity of civilization during the previous night in search of a repast which may be suitable to his peculiar tastes, and the Pack did not waste any time yesterday morning in letting us know that circumstances were in our favour. Rushing out of the wood, hounds lead us to begin with over the well-known high bank which surrounds the big dry lake, and Colonel Bull was to be seen taking this bank in the highest possible part on his lovely Irish mare. Doubtless this class of jump brings back to her mind many happy recollections of her girlhood in her native country. Leaving this big tank behind us, the Pack took us over a good stretch of rice fields, and out on to the far famed melon ground. As luck would have it circumstances necessitate our having to gallop along practically the whole length of this execrable ground, full of deep holes and dried up water courses. It is little short of wonderful how a good horse will learn to move at such speed as it was absolutely necessary to travel yesterday morning if one was to see what hounds were doing, over this terrifying looking rough ground. As is only to be expected when the jackal happens to take a line of this sort there were one or two casualties, but fortunately without any serious harm being done. On reaching the far end of the melon ground it at first seemed as if our quarry was making for the big tank at Calina, which is still in flood and consequently unrideable, but evidently he did not care to face the water, and continued his course along the edge of the tank to a tract of paddy fields near to the Barracks. The pack however were very close to his heels and were able to put an end to the hunt in a grass field immediately beneath one of the bungalows in the occupation of one of the officers stationed at Vakola. Whilst it lasted this gallop had been really fast, and was a fine example of seeing in what fine condition our pack must be. Time being well in hand the Master decided to jog back to the favourite coverts at Sahar, which are a certain find almost at any season of the year. There was no exception to the rule yesterday morning, and hardly had the Pack been thrown into the brushwood, when out they went on the far side owning evidently to a strong scent. Crossing the big watermain the hunt goes forward over some rice fields to a particularly deep and stony nullah, some of the stones of which are of an unusually sharp nature and any individual who went at gallop through this dangerous ravine is luckly if he came out of it without seriously cutting his steed. Jumping a wall on the other side of the nullah the line lay over a series of firm grass fields right down to the backwater below the great Dhobie Ghat. Finding a snitable place to ford the stream, we followed the flying pack over a somewhat rough hill and down on the other side at right angles across the Kurla-Vehar Road. On we went (with the pace increasing over a splendid stretch of riding country fenced with big and firm banks, and one had expectations that the chase would be continued into the Horse Shoe Valley, but when nearing the Hog's Back Hill, the pace of the pack was telling strongly on the jackal, who was pulled over when endeavouring to place a high wall between himself and the dashing hounds. So ended a delightful morning's sport, and if this pleasant cool weather continues, we may hope for a long hunt next Sunday morning,

JACKAL.

KIRKEE RACES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, DECEMBER 5.

Kirkee Autumn Meeting opened to-day with a card of six interesting events, including three jump races for Horses and ponies. Colonel Jellett and officers, Royal Artillery were "At Home" to a large proportion of Poona and Kirkee society on the occasion in addition to several visitors from Bombay Racing was capital all through thanks to the exertion of Major Leslie, R. E., and Captain McSwiney, Connaught Rangers Joint Honorary Secretaries. Only one Book-maker H. D. Dalal, was present and he did brisk business, enough to enable him to sit in sackloth over the victory of all favorites. Though Hobart was prime favorite in the Kirkee Stakes, Ramat the winner was backed heavily by a few officers. Results:—

HORSE HURDLE RACE.—About 1½ miles over 8 flights.

Captain West's Cracksman 11st.....Owner 1
Captain Bryant's Abyssinian Lad 11st.....Owner 2
Captain Daire's Jim 11st.....Owner 3

Also ran.—The Byale 11st; Tim 11st.

Betting.—2 to 1 on Cracksman, 3 to 1 the rest.

The Race.—Abyssynian Lad led over the first four jumps where he was overhauled by Cracksman who negotiated the rest of the journey at a cracking pace and won by 3 lengths: 4 lengths dividing the 2nd and 3rd. Time.—3min 12½ secs.

PONY HURDLE PLATE.—About one mile over six flights.

Major Lenox Conyngham's Kathleen 10st 13lbs.....Mr. Deane 1
Captain Carr's The Joker 9st 12lbs.....Owner 2
Captain Tarbet's Araminta 10st 13lbs.....Owner 3

Also ran.—Nevermind 11st 1lbs, Orchid 11st 1lb.

Betting.—5 to 2 on Kathleen, 2 to 1 Joker, 3 to 1 the others.

The Race.—Joker held a long lead from the start and maintained it over the last hurdle where Kathleen drew level and a ding dong race ensued to the finish, Kathleen winning by a neck, 3 lengths between 2nd and 3rd. Time.—2 mins. 14 3/5 secs.

ARAB HURDLE RACE.—About 1 mile over 6 flights.

Hon'ble C. Annesley's St. Gatien 11st 2lbs.....Captain Bryant 1
Mr. Dobson's The Greek 10st 13lbs.....Capt. Gibbs 2
Mr H C J Fisher's Play Boy 11st 2lbs.....Mr Mason 3

Also ran:—Arabi 10st 13lbs.

Betting.—5 to 2 on Gatien, 3 to 1 Play Boy, 4 to 1 the others. Time—2min 16 1-5secs.

The Race.—Galien led the whole way and never being challenged won easily by 3 lengths. 4 lengths between 2nd and 3rd.

ALL PONY PLATE—half a mile.

Major Lenox Conyngham's Kathleen 10st 6lbs.....Mr Deane 1
Capt Carr's The Joker 9st 5lbs.....Owner 2
Mr Moir's Ivonhoe 11st.....Major Arnold 3

Also ran.—Mr Dyson's Dilemma 11st 4lbs, Lorna 11st 6lbs, Wanderer 11st 12lbs.

Betting.—Evens Kathleen; 11-2 to 1 Ivanhoe and Joker, longer odds to rest.

The Race.—Joker led out from the start followed by Kathleen till they entered the straight where Kathleen assumed a lead and won by 2 lengths; 3 lengths between 2nd and 3rd.

Time—53 3-5secs.

THE KIRKEE STAKE.—Half a mile.

Capt Lambton's Ramah 9st 11lbs.....Capt Gibbs 1
Aga S Shah's Peregrine 9st 3lbs.....Calla 2
Mr M H Nicholson's Faughaballagh 8st 9lbs.....Ebroo 3

Also ran.—Ariff 8st 11b, Hobart 9st 5lbs, Namdar 9st 10lbs.

Betting:—5 to 1 against Ramah, 2 to 1 on Hobart, 2 to 1 Peregrine and Ariff. 4 to 5 the others.

The Race.—Ramah was first to show out and keeping up a safe lead all the way won by 3 lengths; 1½ lengths between 2nd and 3rd.
Time—55 secs.

NOVICE STAKES,—5 furlongs.

Capt Carr's Koregaon 11st 4lbs.....Owner 1
Capt McSwiney's Milo 10st 6lbs.....Mr Deane 2
Mr Dobson's The Greek 10st 11lbs.....Capt Gibbs 3

Also ran.—Black Sambo 10st 11lbs, Sultan 9st 13lbs, Chieftan 9st 13lbs.

Betting.—6 to 4 on Koregaon, 2 to 1 against Milo, 4 to 1 The Greek; tens the others.

The Race.—Koregaon led from the start to the finish and won by 2 lengths; 3 lengths between 2nd and 3rd. Time—1min. 12secs.

GOOD NEWS FOR MOTORISTS.

From the first of this month the owners of motor cars will be delighted to hear that the Dunlop Co. have decided to rednce the prices of their motor tyres in India. This is following the lead of the parent Company in England and will no doubt be keenly appreciated by motorists. The tyre item is an important factor in the upkeep of a car, and the substantial reduction now offered by the Dunlop Co. should be a large saving to the users of this very popular tyre in India. It is needless to state that the quality will be the same. The reputation that this Company's tyres have won in India is second to none and any change in the quality would be disastrous. An illustrated booklet telling all about Dunlop tyres with new prices will be sent on application to the Co.'s Head Office in Bombay, or from any Motor Car dealers in India, Burma, & Ceylon.

THE BOMBAY SERVICES.

VICE Lieutenant-Colonel G. B. O'Donnell, B. A. (Oxon.), whose services have been replaced at the disposal of the Government of India, Army Department:—Lieutenant-Colonel J. Davies to be Second Grade Political Agent. Major H. F Jacob to be Third Grade Political Agent. Major R. S. Pottinger to be Fourth Grade Political Agent. Major J. R. B. G. Carter to be First Grade Assistant Political Agent. Captain H. W Berthon to be Second Grade Assistant Political Agent.

The Honourable Mr. Justice J. J. Heaton, I.C.S., is deputed on special duty for a period of three months, with effect from the 16th November to inspect the District and Subordinate Courts in the Presidency proper.

Messrs. G. C. Shannon, I. C. S., R. B. Ewbank, I. C. S., J. A. Pope, I. C. S., J. S. Collet, I. C. S., and G. S. Hardy, I. C. S., are appointed, to be Magistrates of the Third Class in the districts of Dharwar, Ahmeabad, Satara, Ahmednagar and Belgaum respectively.

Mr C. J. Power to be First Grade Deputy Superintendent of Police, taking rank next below Mr. F. L. Clifford and to do duty as Deputy Superintendent of Police, Poona.

Mr. Frank Rodrigues to be Fourth Grade Deputy Superintendent of Police, taking rank next below Mr. Rajaram Raghunath Shirgaonkar and to do duty as Deputy Superintendent of Police, Sholapur.

Mr. S. J. Murphy, I. C. S., on relief, to do duty as Assistant Judge and Additional Sessions Judge, Satara and to try such cases as the Sessions Judge, Satara, may make over to him for trial.

Subject to the sanction of the Government of India, Mr. George Frederick Chalk to be Coroner of Bombay, vice Mr. Peter Byrne, resigned with effect from the 1st November.

Mr. Dwarkadas Dharamsey to be Sheriff of Bombay for the ensuing year, to be computed from the 20th December in succession to Mr. E. Ferrers Nicholson.

Mr. Phiroze Hoshang Dastur, Second Presidency Magistrate, is granted privilege leave for two months from the 16th December.

During the absence on leave of Mr. Phiroze Hoshang Dastur, or pending further orders:—Mr. J. W. S. Dracup to act as Second Presidency Magistrate. Mr. Chunilal Harilal Setalvad, Barrister-at-Law, to act as Third Presidency Magistrate, Mr. Jaffer Rahimtools, Barrister-at-Law, to act as Fourth Presidency Magistrate.

Mr. C. I. R. Jefferies, on relief by Mr C. J. Power to be Deputy Superintendent of Police, Belgaum.

Mr. D. G. Mackenzie, I. C. S., to be a Magistrate of the Third Class in the district of Nasik.

Commander G. S. Hewett, Port Officer, Karachi, to be a Justice of the Peace within and for the territories subject to the administration of the Government of Bombay other than the Presidency Town of Bombay.

Mr. J. E. Husbands, I. C. S., Sub-Divisional Magistrate in the district of Kaira, to hear appeals from convictions by Magistrates of the Second and Third Classes (section 407 (2)).

Mr. J. Monteath, I. C. S., Assistant Collector and Magistrate of the First Class in the district of Satara, to try in a summary way all the offences mentioned or referred to in section 260, and to hear appeals from convictions by Magistrates of the Second and Third Classes under section 407 (2) of the same Code of C. P.

Mr. G. D. French, I. C. S., Assistant Remembrancer of Legal Affairs and Secretary to the Council of His Excellency the Governor for making Laws and Regulations, is granted, with effect from the 18th January 1908, such privilege leave as may be due to him on that date in combination with furlough for such period as may bring the combined period of absence up to twelve months.

Mr. A. C. Wild, I. C. S., on his return from leave, for duty in the office of the Remembrancer of Legal Affairs pending the departure on leave of Mr. G. D. French, I. C. S., and to appoint Mr Wild to act as Assistant Remembrancer of Legal Affairs and Secretary to the Council of His Excellency the Governor for making Laws and Regulations during the absence of Mr. French, or pending further orders.

Mr. C. W. A. Turner, B.A. (Oxon) I. C. S., has been allowed to return to duty within the period of his leave.

The services of Mr. T. F. Main, B.Sc. (Edin.), Assistant Inspector-General of Agriculture in India in the Imperial Department of Agriculture, are placed at the disposal of the Government of Bombay for employment in the Local Agricultural Department.

Mr. A. D. Wilkins, on relief, to be Deputy Conservator of Forests in charge Sind Circle.

Captain George Alexander Phillips of the Bombay Volunteer Rifles is transferred to the Nagpur Volunteer Rifles with effect from the 1st October.

Honorary Captain James Miller Mushet, Quarter Master, is removed from the B. B. and C. I. Railway Volunteer Rifles.

Mr. Duncan George Mackenzie, a Member of His Majesty's Covenanted Civil Service on the Bombay Establishment, reported his arrival on the 29th November and has been appointed Assistant to the Collector of Nasik.

His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to create a special temporary appointment of Deputy Secretary of Government in the General (including Plague), Educational, Marine and Ecclesiastical Departments and to appoint Mr. S. M. Edwardes, I. C. S., to hold it from the date of relief, pending further orders.

Under the powers of the Bombay Boiler Inspection Act the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint a Commission for hearing appeals preferred by owners of Steam Boilers situate within the limits of Aden under section 11 and for determining questions submitted under section 14 of the said Act, and to nominate, with effect from the 26th October, Lieutenant C. D. W. Bamberger, R. E., as the person of which it shall consist.

Lieutenant C. D. W. Bamberger, R. E., to be a member of the Board of Boiler Examiners for Aden with effect from the 25th October.

Sind Volunteer Rifle Corps.—The Reverend J. C. Matthew resigns his appointment as Honorary Chaplain with effect from the 31st October.

Captain W. H. Cazaly, B.A., M.B., B.S. (Lond.,) I. M. S., on relief by Captain F. H. G. Hutchinson, M.B., I. M. S., to act as Deputy Sanitary Commissioner for the Central Registration District.

Captain K. V. Kukday, I. M. S., on relief by Captain J. L. Marjoribanks, M.D., D.P.H., I. M. S., to act as Deputy Sanitary Commissioner, Gujarat Registration District.

Captain W. O'S. Murph

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

The Gibbs Road Landslip.

The following an excerpts from the proceedings of a Special Meeting of the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay, held on the 19th November :—

Considered, with reference to Trustees' Resolution, dated the 6th August 1907, papers underlying Circular on the following correspondence regarding the slip on Gibbs Road :—

(a) Report by Mr. H. M. Page, F.I.C., F.G.S., Professor of Chemisty and Geology in the College of Science, Poona, dated 2nd October 1907 :—

To The Honourable Mr. G. Owen Dunn, M. Inst. C. E., Chairman, City Improvement Trust, Bombay.

Sir,—I have the honour to submit my report in accordance with the Memorandum from Government, instructing me to proceed to Bombay for ten days' work on behalf of the City Improvement Trust in connection with the landslips at Malabar Hill.

I have made a geological examination not only of the portion of the Hill where the subsidences have taken place, but also of the whole ridge from Malabar point towards the Vellard, and along both eastern and western sides of the ridges known as Malabar and Cumballa Hills.

To do this thoroughly, and in view of the fact that nowhere else in the whole Bombay Presidency, where trap is found pretty well everywhere, is there a similar area as that from Malabar Point to Worli Hill where such a peculiar and interesting assemblage of rocks occur, I have spent on the Hill a good portion of each of fifteen days, and then have reluctantly come away in view or the urgency of this report.

According to para 4 of the letter from the Secretary of the Improvement Trust to the Secretary to Government, I am required—(1) to report on the cause of the accident, (2) the probability or otherwise of further damage, and (3) to make such suggestions as may be useful in the consideration of the measures to be adopted."

The better to understand what I shall have to report as regards the rocks that occur at the site of the subsidence, their nature and arrangement, it will be helpful to have a general idea of the geological structure of the Island of Bombay. To this end a very rapid sketch will suffice.

The rocks that constitute the long ridges along the eastern and western shores of Bombay Island, and the rocks, not directly below these ridges, but still further below all form but a very small offshoot of the extensive outflows of lava, known as the "Deccan Trap," that covers an area of something like 200,000 square miles of the Bombay Presidency. The journey by rail from Bombay to Nagpore, over 500 miles, would be continuously over the trap. Again a journey from Belgaum in the south "via" Poona, to Goona in the north a distance of over 700 miles, would represent the south to north extension of this lava flow.

Outpourings of similar lavas occur in north-east Ireland and in Scotland. Basaltic plateaux cover parts of Abyssinia and other countries, but with the exception in Western North America of the outflows over Oregond, California and Idaho, such stupendous floods of lava, as those covering the Bombay Presidency, are nowhere else to be found.

These massive eruptions, not from volcanoes, but from fissures over the country and hence always horizontal, are held by Richthofen and others to represent the grand fundamental character of volcanism of the subterranean lava reservoirs, while the ordinary volcanoes about the world are merely parasitic excrescences of the same.

The downward vertical development of the lava over the Bombay Presidency is from various considerations, capable of sub-division as follows :—Thickness in feet.—Upper traps, with numerous beds of volcanic ash, and intertrappean sedimentary deposits of Bombay, "1,500. Thickness in feet.—Middle taps, with no sedimentary beds, as at the Egutpoora Ghats, and the ghats between Callian and Poona, Matheran, Panchgani and Mahabieshwar, 1,000. Thickness feet.—Lower traps, again with inter trappean sedimentary beds as at Nagpur and the Nerbudda Valley, 500. Thickness in feet.—

It will thus be seen that the trap rocks, forming all the eminence of Bombay and Salsette, stand highest in the series of outflows that have overspread the Presidency, and that, therefore, the portionsmaking up the greater masses of the Thul and Bhore Ghats sink down towards the sea, underlie and form the foundations or flooring, now entirely hidden of Bombay Island. This flooring would be the upper part of the middle traps shown in the classification above. At the time of its formation, or subsequently, it stood above sea-level, and then Bombay was represented by an arid, desolate volcanic plain, forming a suitable hollow for a lake, or situated at the mouth of a river from the mainland ; for the plain began to receive "fresh water deposits" of mud and fine sand forming, in time, mudstone, shales, fine grained sandy and ashy beds, to a thickness of 50 to 70 feet or more in some parts, as below Malabar Hill, and thinning away in other directions.

When these aqueous or stratified formations had continued for sometime, a fresh outpouat of lava took place, entirely covering the fresh water strata, altering this upper surface to a great extent, and probably spread all over the Island, but certainly constitute the material of the long tracts of rock from Colaba Point to Sewree and Sion in the east, and from Malabar Point to Worli and beyond in the west.

Thus we have in Bombay Island three main layers of rock—

a The volcanic middle traps forming a base or flooring and now well below the sea.

b Several layers of fresh water rocks, partly below, and partly above sea-level.

c A later covering of volcanic rocks forming the ridges of Bombay from Colaba to Sion and from Malabar Point to Worli.

But this was not all. At least two subsequent and successive flows of lava welled up through fissures and not finding it possible to break through the top layers of basalt of Bombay Island formed themselves over between, and below, the fresh water strata (below the surface basalt rocks) and so greatly altered them that to day it becomes difficult to distinguish the true fresh water layers from the same altered by heat and the equally metamorphosed layers of volcanic ash, and flows of lava : except, indeed, in those layers where fossils are found which of course, makes their fresh water origin at once obvious

It was the forcible intrusion below of the two last volcanic flows, often more than 50 feet thick, in the planes of the fresh water formations, that forced upwards and elevated the topmost layers of trap into the ridges and hills now known as Malabar, Cumballa and Worli Hills on the west and the hills of Nowrojee, Chinchpooglee, Sewree, Antop, and Sion to the east.

The intermediate plateau of trap between the eastern and western ridges of Bombay, from its more easily decomposible nature and from other causes, has been weathered and removed by the denudation of ages, leaving now the lower plain of the Esplanade, the native town and the flats ; and the same denudation extending downwards has exposed to view the fresh water earthy layers or beds now visible all along the eastern face of Malabar and Cumballa Hills showing below the basalt.

It should here be pointed out that "trap" is a convenient field name for several varieties of rock that come under that "general" term, and a most remarkable fact to be noted in the geology of Bombay Island is that while all the trap of the eastern shore is of the kind known as "greenstone" and "dolerite," resembles in structure and texture the trap of the ghats and constitute a good building stone ; that along the western shore is known as "basalt" and might be distinguished as of an opposite kind and is unfit for building purposes except and perhaps only for the filling up of foundations.

Confining our attention to Malabar Hill from what has been stated before, it will now be understood that its general geological structure in descending order is as below :—

On the top volcanic rock of weighty (sp. gr. nearly 3) massive layers of compact basalt dipping about 10° to west and north-west, and broken up into large cuboidal blocks. These blocks are permeated, by fine reticulated siliceous joints which mark the planes of sub-division along which the large blocks break up into smaller ones in the course of weathering and these again pass into the red ferruginous earth among which the broken boulders lie.

Volcanic rock of nodular trap rapidly weathering by expollation into spheroidal crusts decomposing into a brown and yellow ferruginous earthy substance.

Mudstones and shales, lyers of volcanic ash and chert forming what are known as inter-trappean fresh water beds.

Solid trap of the middle volcanic period and extension, quite below sea-level, of the trap of the ghats.

And now, as having an important bearing on the Improvement Trust cutting, two facts should be well noted :—

Everywhere else in the whole of Bombay Presidency, with a rare exceptions, the trap is usually "dolerite" and if basalt, of a "different" variety to that at Malabar Hill, and then the rock occurs in almost absolutely "horizontal layers," while at Malabar Hill the rocks have an inclination of about 10°.

There are "no" shaly fresh water beds associated with them as is the case at Malabar Hill.

Coming now to deal with the causes of the land-slips their probable extension and with suggestions that may be useful towards measures to be adopted, my very natural desire would be to continue to confine myself strictly to "rocks," and to the geological aspect of the situation only ; but seeing that a public road forms and is involved in the upper portion of the land-slips and a new road in cutting at the foot of the hill shares in the same slips and damage, I find it most difficult to restrict my report purely to geology, to the exclusion of engineering matters, and am only relieved, somewhat, from that difficulty by the direct invitation to "state" the causes and specially by the encouragement to "make such suggestions as may be useful in the consideration of the measures to be adopted."

My very great reluctance to refer to engineering matters may also be understood when it is considered that this report is to be submitted to a committee of gentlemen who are expert engineers of great experience and specially appointed because of their great ability and status in their profession.

As some support to the opinions, I may venture on engineering matters, I might state that I have had an engineering training both theoretical and practical and have held the post of Professor of Mathematics and Engineering, and again of Professor of Civil Engineering at the College of Science and have several years instructed the L. C. E. and S.C. E. classes of the College in the subjects of roads and earthworks, building materials and foundations, and in irrigations in all its branches ; using always Rankine and other standard works on the subjects named.

Along the western face of Malabar Hill, the massive layers of basalt slope to the west and north-west and disappering under the sea effectually cover up and protect from the weathering and denudation both the lower layers of basalt and the fresh water shaly and earthy beds below them. Such is not the case all along the eastern face. Here, as the result of long denudation, the layers of basalt show their eastern ends or edges and expose the fresh water beds below them.

These weak and shaly beds, thus bared to weathering followed by denudation from the annual rains, are steadily disintegrated and washed away and are as steadily followed by the breaking away and precipititation downwards of large and small blocks of basalt, which in this way are to-day to be seen tumbled about in every direction along the entire slopes of the hill.

Looked at then from the west or the east, Malabar Hill with its heights and dips, its water-courses and ridges, slopes and spurs, shows to-day its present position of stability after ages of movement, weathering and denudation.

That it should have begun to slip and subside on a large scale on one of its sides is due to three causes.

Through the foot of one of the spurs and just above its toe a wide cutting has been made, which has severed the continuity of certain shaly beds and beds of felspathic clay passing about midway through the spur and removed both their natural lateral support towards the toe of the slope and their protective covering, against weathering with its great weight of nodular trap and basalt blocks above. The strata that remained together with the decomposing nodular trap higher up were weighted by the hill slope above, and having been opened up, were exposed to free desiccation and consequent pulverisation, and in this state when thoroughly saturated by influx of water, by the conditions present and their geological nature, the strata were forced to yield and resulted in the pushing out and overturning of the retaining wall and the sinkage of the roadway above. It is strange why the lower weeping holes in that wall did not act.

But a similar cutting of like grade and dimensions and with even steeper side slopes, if made through, a spur anywhere else in this trap covered Presidency, would have resulted in no movement of any consequence.

We have therfore to seek for other causes and the primary one must necessarily be the pecular geological formation of the hill at Gibbs Road.

For, referring back to the two facts noted in para. 18, the side of a cutting anywhere else in this Presidency, with rare exceptions, would be built up of some variety of dolerite and in horizontal layers, and with "no" shaly fresh water beds intermixed. There would therefore be no reason for movement.

That such is the case can be seen all along the numerous cuttings for the G. I. P. Railway round the shoulders of the ghats where most often there is not even balancing opposite side of cutting, but rather a sheer precipice downwards and often a vartical face on the hill side. The same conditions may be recalled as seen on the S. M. Railway Ghats and along the road through the Panchgani Ghats. It is the geological structure that makes all the difference. The landslips that have occurred at Darjeeling and Naini Tal have been rocks quite different again form those constituting the ghats of Malabar Hill.

At the site of the Bombay land-slips we have massive boulders of great weight, already displaced from their original position and temporarily resting upon and against each other by means of the intermixed red earth, which is the friable product of other boulders now decomposed. Rain water entering between these boulders easily washes out the supporting red earth and the massive boulders falling in add their momentum to the saturated and slippery shale beds below, already inclined to follow the lateral flow of water among them, and further movement is the result.

Below the mixture of heavy boulders and red earth there is the rapidly decomposible nodular trap, already weathered to countless balls or cores with no cohesion whatever between them, and below this layer of nodular trap numerous still more unstable finely laminated beds rapidly turning to powder, and intermixed with these are thin layers of steatitic, or soapy, felspathic clays, and beds of the same permeated with tabular hollows. Such a mixture of weak and unstable material, capable of very easy yielding to water, is weighted above by heavy basaltic boulders. Water alone is necessary for dissolution and movement—and water was supplied liberally.

Water is a more subtle liquid than most people imagine. It enters the solid rock and passes into its vesicular cavities. It does more—it takes along with it various mineral and deposits them in those cavities. The geologist understands this "Interstitial Water" and recognises the rock so formed as an "Amygdaloid". The first step taken by a chemist in the analysis of the most solid looking dried up rock, is to weight it before and after desiccation to find the weight of the hygroscopic water it contained. If such be the penetrating power of water, it will very easily be understood how rain water could have got through the "surface" layer on Gibbs Road, especially when an examination is made of the porous vertical structure of that road. This may be well seen any where along the 100 feet crack at the big subsidence of 10 feet.

The slips and subsidences on Gibbs Road, and at the new cutting below are in part due to the great influx of water that was concentrated above and into the spur at the cutting.

The leakage from the reservoirs on the highest part of the ridge need not be considered, as from the geological structure of the hill underneath and the fact that all strata below them dip away to the west, leakage water from that source would hardly travel towards the cutting.

Also I have no personal knowledge of leaking mains on Gibbs Road. But rain water alone has been more than enough to account for the land-slips in the direction of the cutting.

Rain water has converged on this spur of the hill from three sources—

First.—There is the catchment area of the site itself.

Secondly.—The Parsee Panchayet compound between Gibbs Road to the east and their compound wall to the west and on the hill of the Tower of Silence above, has been a gathering ground form their gate on Gibbs Road to a distance of 220 feet to the north, and again from the gate to a distance of 535 feet to the south, giving a total length of 755 feet which with an average width of 200 feet, gives a large catchment basin of 1,51,000 sq. ft., and this with the late heavy rainfalls, delivered, from the nature of the ground slopes, large volumes of water, through leaks in the Parsee Panchayet lower wall, through their gate, and through 3 drains under Gibbs Road into and on to the hill slope immediately above the new cutting.

Thirdly.—Gibbs Road has acted both as collecting ground and water channel, and then by its parting into cracks, the porous nature of its structure and the geological formation below it has let in the rain water collected by its large catchment basin into again just the spot above the new cutting. Measurements of widths and length of Gibbs Road from the Reservoirs, the highest point of Malabar Hill, and from which the road falls rapidly to the cutting, give a total of 1,600 ft., and this, taking an average width of 30 ft., works out a catchment basin of 48,000 sq. ft.

A great volume of water from this basin was poured into the slope above the cutting through the cracks in the road, because of the fact that while that length of 1,600 ft. of Gibbs Road was necessarily a chatchment basin to rain, it also acted as a rapidly falling water channel; for no weeping holes are possible along the west side of the road up to the bridge, while if there are any along the eastern side, they have been effectually closed up by the people who made a clay bed all along the foot of the parapet wall and thickly planted it with ferns.

It is quite impossible for rain water from the broad roadway of 33 ft. to escape sideways from the reservoirs down to a point no less than 886 ft. below. Here, where the bridge begins there are large outlets to east and west. But then they do not serve their purpose completely, because no monsoon temporary earthen ridges were made at intervals "diagonally" to right and left from the centre across the road, as is done in all roads with a rapidly falling gradient. Instead of this high temporary bunds were made "parallel" to the parapet wall to the east, and to the hill side to the west; and about 2 to 3 ft. from them, which prevented the rain water from over the far greater width of the road from reaching the narrow enclosed spaces between bunds and sides leading to the two outlets at the bridge. From the bridge and downwards the narrowing of the road would increase the depth of water flowing over it, and hence increase its velocity towards the cutting. Along this portion of 714 ft. there are outlets to right and left, but the cross section of the road does not lend itself sufficiently to pass the descending water to right and left, but that water increased in depth and velocity, and gaining in momentum after a rapidly falling discent from the reservoirs 886 feet away, mostly passed on, and sinking through the numerous cracks over Gibbs Road entered into the hillside above the cutting.

This influx of water in addition to that at the same time poured by the Parsee Panchayet compound into and over the slope above the cutting, which was already sodden by rain from its own catchment basin, was more than the slope, from its geological nature, could stand, weakened as it already was by deprivation of some of its natural lateral support, and its superincumbent protective covering and weight.

As to further damage from movements and subsidences it may very shortly be remarked that new surfaces of rocks, earth and strata are now exposed to weathering agencies that could not have acted as effectively before. Desiccation within the slope during dry months, and shrinkage and pulverisation of rock material will result in lessened cohesion of parts, and when rain water again enters the mass of the slope, as it must surely do apart from attention to Gibbs Road only, the same forces, though modified, will come into play as of late, and though their efforts will not be so great, the hill slope will endeavour by movements to readjust its parts to its new conditions, and to future greater stability. The extent of these movements will principally depend on (a) "continuance" of rain, (b) the quantities of water that may be permitted to enter the interior of the slope and (c) the artificial additional support that may be adopted.

Lastly, as to consideration of measures to be adopted, I venture, with the greatest deference, to suggest :—

(1) The proper drainage of the Parsee Panchayet compound and the disposal of its water by drains constructed of a kind not likely to suffer from being carried over ground that is liable to unequal settlement from leakage.

(2) The prevention of the Gibbs Road surface water from reaching the site of cutting.

(3) The shifting of the lower road alignment further to the east, beginning from a convenient point south of section No. 3 and passing as conveniently far as possible from the hill side at Section No. 11, by cutting away the now isolated toe of the spur, and pilling all its material in as large blocks as possible against the damaged masonry retaining wall, and

(4) Bring the surface of the new spur thus formed into a convex ridge so as to shed its rain water to north and south.

THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE'S.

Reported of the Special Committee appointed by the Trustees' Resolution above quoted, dated the 28th October :—

We, the Special Committee, appointed by Trust Resolution No. 149, dated the 6th August 1907, beg to report that we have individually inspected the site of the slip and the ground surrounding the same, and we have held two meetings, the first of which was held at the site of the slip when we thoroughly discussed the general lines to be adopted for the restoration of the Gibbs Road and its future maintenance in a state of stability, the second being held at the Offices of the Improvement Trust, when we discussed in detail the plans which had been prepared to give effect to the measures we recommended at our first meeting.

We are unanimously of opinion that the first essential to successful treatment is to ensure adequate drainage and prevent the storm-water from the area above the road finding its way into the sub-soil and over the slope on the lower side at the spot as it has been allowed to do up to the present. We observe that since the middle of August, although the site of the slip was subjected to very heavy rain and thoroughly saturated by the concentrated discharge on to and into it of the storm-water from a considerable area, no further movement appears to have occurred, and we believe that if the rain-water be excluded in future as recommended, the Gibbs Road may safely be made up on its original alignment without fear of future trouble of a similar nature.

We recommend, in the first instance, that, as indicated on the plans, all the openings which now carry below the road the storm-water from the Parsee Panchayat property on the west, discharging it on to the slope on the lower side, be stopped up, that all depressions adjoining the road on the west (or upper) side be carefully filled in to a regular slope, and that a sufficient drainage gutter be provided on the inner side of the Gibbs Road into which the whole of the storm-water falling on the area to the west of the road and on the road itself should be led.

We recommend an open gutter instead of a storm-water drain below the road surface because should a slight settlement occur, cracks might result which in the case of a storm-water drain below the road would not be observed and might be a source of danger from leakage, whereas any cracks from such cause appearing in an open gutter can be at once detected and remedied. We further recommend that the gutter be constructed of reinforced cement concrete, which will better resist the effect of any movement.

This drainage gutter should be continued down to the Gowalia Tank Road, where it should be connected, in the absence of any existing storm-water drain in that road, with the storm-water drain which is about to be constructed beneath the new road of the Board's Scheme IV.

In order to prevent the rain-water which falls on the Gibbs Road itself from flowing over this slope on the eastern side, we recommend that the road section should show a slope of 1 in 40 from the outer edge to the storm-water gutter on the inner side as above mentioned, a drawn wall and railing being constructed at the outer edge. A section of the road as proposed is shown on the plans.

The damaged slope should be made up with good material to an even slope not steeper than 2 to 1 and be planted with grass or turfed. To secure this limiting slope a modification of the alignment of the Board's new road in Scheme IV will be necessary as shown on the plan. At the toe of the slope a low retaining wall should be constructed as shown, the foundation of which should be taken down about eight below the formation level of the road. This wall might be preferably of reinforced cement concrete, and weep-holes should be allowed to the extent of about one per square yard. The re-alignment of the Trust's Road will necessitate the construction of alow retaining wall also on its eastern side for the protection of the Goculdas Tejpal Temple property as shown on the plan.

The portion of the Parsee Panchayet property on the east side of the Gibbs Road, which has been damaged partly by the slip and partly by the excessive quantity of storm-water discharged over it, should, we consider, be dressed similarly to an even slope, or possibly formed into a series of terraces. When the rain-water from the area to the west is excluded from this side as proposed, we do not anticipate that any further trouble will be caused at this point.

With a view to giving additional support to the hill-side we suggest that the foundations of the Board's new road along the length opposite the slip be laid in the form of an invert of large rubble stones hand-packed and well bedded. We consider that this will provide a valuable defence against any movement below the surface.

As the Trust's road on its new alignment will mostly be beyond the area disturbed by the slip, we consider that its gradient may remain as originally designed, having regard to the desirability of keeping it as flat as possible.

We are of opinion that if the repairs be carried out as now shown on the plans, more especially as regards the measures for dealing with the storm-water from the upper side, there should be no anxiety whatever as to the future stability of the Gibbs Road.

(Sd.) G. OWEN DUNN, President.
(,,) R. J. KENT.
(,,) P. GLYNN MESSENT.
(,,) J. E. MONK.
(,,) P. J. FITZ-GIBBON.
(,,) J. F. WATSON.

THE CHAIRMAN'S REMARKS.

Memorandum by the Chairman, dated the 15th November:—

GIBBS ROAD SLIP.

The Board have now before them the Reports of Mr. Page and of the Special Expert Committee on this subject, and a perusal of these will show that the Geologist and the Engineers have independently arrived at the same conclusion as to the cause of this accident, though the Engineers, not being asked to investigate the cause but merely to suggest the remedy, only indicate their opinion on this point indirectly in their remarks in para. 2 of their Report.

There is little doubt that but for the fact of the storm-water drainage from a large area being allowed to enter and saturate the trenchcross sub-soil, and being by means of pipes and drains laid for the purpose poured over the lower slope instead of being led away by drains down the Gibbs Road, the cutting of the Board's main road in Scheme IV could have been carried through without fear of accident.

As we know, however, that cutting, by removing a counterbalancing weight, allowed the saturated trenchcross slope to slide forward with the result that a considerable portion of the Board's retaining wall was destroyed and the Gibbs Road above, deprived of its support, subsided many feet in a shattered condition.

The rains were of exceptional intensity this year and this fact may have intensified the sliding action, but I am inclined to think that under the conditions that obtained —viz., with the counterweight removed—an ordinary monsoon rainfall would have had just as much effect. On the other hand, it is very probable that, with the exceptional rains that occurred, a subsidence would have taken place in Gibbs Road at this spot, even had no operations whatever been undertaken by the Board below it. This, of course, is not capable of proof, but slips—of less intensity doubtless—have occurred at this place on at least two previous occasions since the road was constructed.

I have endeavoured unsuccessfully to get definite information concerning this point and as there must be such in the records of the Executive Engineer, Municipality, I requested the Municipal Commissioner to allow our Engineer to inspect these records, as the Municipal experience on former occasion might have proved of assistance to us, but I have up to now received no reply to my request and I may state here that we have received no official assistance of any kind from the Municipal Executive in connection with this matter.

Apart, however, from heresay there is evidence in the existence of a well marked depression on the upside of the road just where the slip occurred, which is undoubtedly the result of a former slip. It is through this depression that very large quantities of storm-water have been poured into the sub-soil below the road, and it is quite reasonable to argue that, had that the other depressions on the upside been properly filled in so that drainage water would have flown on to and down the Gibbs Road instead of into the sub-soil, the present slip would not have occurred, presuming that the water mains in the road were sound and not supplying by leakage the necessary moisture to do the mischief.

This is a point of importance and as a matter of fact these water mains were leaking in places a fact to which I attribute the first small slip which occurred in March last when the cutting work was in progress The mains, it may be mentioned, have since been re-layed on a higher alignment.

It may be argued that we should have found out the danger before undertaking the cutting for the new road. I have in fact heard this suggested. I may state in reply that we sunk several trial pits over the area none of which gave us any indication of any abnormal conditions and it is unfortunate that those who would be wise after the event did not favour us in time with information—as regards former slips for instance—which might have saved much expense and inconvenience.

The estimates for the necessary work, which I now circulate, amount to Rs. 72,357 as follows :—

Board's New Road, Scheme IV.

Retaining wall as per para. 7 of Committee's Report Rs. 20,803, Do for Tejpal property (para. 7) Rs. 1,659. Parsee Panchayat land —Compound Wall Rs. 643 Banks,—excavation and filling (para. 7 of Report), part of total of Rs. 22,271. Repairs to wall above Gibbs Road Rs. 250 Gibbs Road.—Banks and filling, part of Rs. 22,271 Rs. 22,271 Repairs as detailed (less 150 for repairs to Parsee Panchayet wall as above). Paras. 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9 of Report Rs. 14,771, Rs. 60,297, Add 20 per cent. Establishment and Contingencies Rs. 12,060, Rs. 72,357.

The precentage allowed for contingencies is double the usual allowance, as it is difficult to estimate the work of restoration of the banks, etc., with any accuracy. The estimated total is a liberal one and there is every probability of the work being completed within the amount.

As this extra expenditure will cause an excess on the sanctioned estimate for Scheme IV, the Engineer has been requested to prepare and submit a revised estimate for the whole Scheme for the approval of the Board and the sanction of Government.

I think we are justified in attributing to the Municipality "contributory negligence" in that the accident was largely due to the improper disposal of storm-waters adopted by them in connection with the public road. We are providing in this estimate the following sums in order to rectify their errors in this respect, viz :—Filling at upside Rs. 571, Storm-water drain Rs. 3,120, Connecting drains in Parsee Panchayet land with the proposed storm-water drain Rs. 200, Contingencies at 20 per cent. Rs. 778, Total Rs. 4,669. and I think this sum might well be contributed towards the cost of the work by the Municipality who will take over the Gibbs Road when repaired, Much of the damage to the Parsee Panchayet property on the lower side of Gibbs Road also was due to the enormous quantities of storm-water poured on to it through the drains under the road, and the cost of repairing this is included in the item of Rs. 22,271 under "Banks—Excavation and filling."

We cannot probably claim any contribution as of right for it might not be possible to prove to the satisfaction of a Court that the Municipality was at all responsible for the accident, which there is no doubt was primarily caused by our excavations and it is extremely improbale that the Municipality would make any contribution unless under some clear obligation or under legal compulsion. I imagine therefore that the Board will prefer not to risk an almost certain refusal and will take the whole burden of the cost of this work on their own shoulders, giving the public the benefit of the improvement to the Gibbs Road.

I request the Board to adopt the Report of the Spacial Committee and to sanction the plans and estimates, the expenditure being debited against the sactioned estimate for Scheme IV, pending saction to a revised estimate for the whole Scheme which is under preparation.

The thanks of the Board may be tendered to the outside members of the Special Committee and Mr. Page may also be formally thanked for his interesting report.

Resolution.—The Report of the Special Committee is adopted. The plans and estimates, the latter amounting to Rs. 72,357, are sanctioned the expenditure being debited against the sanctioned estimate for Scheme No. IV pending a revised estimate for the same which is under preparation The thanks of the Boards should be conveyed to the members of the Special Committee and also to Mr. H. M. Page, F. I.C., F.G. S., for his interesting report.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

Bombay "Government Gazette" December, 5.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

The services of Mr Gopinath Mahipat Kharkar, Second Class Subordinate Judge, Sangamner, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Remembrancer of Legal Affairs, pending further orders.

The services of Mr Trimbak Ramchandra Kotwal, Second Class Subordinate Judge, Rajapur are placed at the disposal of the Hon Mr Justice Heaton; for a period of three months, with effect from the 16th Nov.

Mr Pandurang Moreshwar Natu passed on the 4th Nov an examination in Kanarese according to the Higher Standard.

The Subordinate Judge of Larkana is directed to hold his Court at the village of Naudero, pending further orders.

Mr Temuras Navroji Sanjana, Second Class Subordinate Judge Alibag, is invested with the jurisdiction of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes for the trial of suits cognizable by such Courts up to the amount of Rs 200 during his deputation to that Court, or pending further orders.

Mr Nathudas Jivan Gajar, Head Karkun, taluka Karjat in the district of Kolaba, is appointed, to be a Magistrate of the Second Class in that district.

The following grade promotions of Deputy Superintendents of Police are made :—

From the Second to the First Grade.

Rao Bahadur Jashanmal Kimatrai. Messrs Maruti Pandurang, J B Kinnersley and F L Clifford.

From the Third to the Second Grade.

Messrs Nana Abaji Deshpande, A G Critchell, J B Samson, Sayad Mahmud Shah, Krishna Bhimaji Bilgi, and Sadashiv Vithal Pagnis.

From the Fourth to the Third Grade.

Messrs Zia-ud-din Ahmed, Muhammad Daud Shaik Ismail, Abdul Rashid Khan; and to make the following appointments:—

Mr C J Power to be First Grade Dpty Supt of Police, taking rank next below Mr F L Clifford and to do duty as Dpty Supt of Police, Poona.

Mr Damodardas Vrijbhukandas to be Third Grade Dpty Supt of Police, taking rank next below Mr Mir Ahmed, Ali Khan and to duty as Dpty Supt of Police, Thana.

Mr Hiralal Jethabhai to be Third Grade Dpty Supt of Police, taking rank next below Mr Damodardas Vrijbhukandas and to do duty as Dpty Supt of Police in Kathiawar.

Mr Frank Rodrigues to be Fourth Grade Dpty Supt of Police, taking rank next below Mr Rajaram Raghunath Shirgaonkar and to duty as Dpty Supdt of Police Sholapur.

Mr Ramkrishna Hanmant Page to be Fourth Grade Dpty Supt of Police, taking rank next below Mr F Rodrigues and to do duty as Dpty Supdt of Police, Ratnagiri.

Mr Hector R Kothavala to be Fourth Grade Dpty Supt of Police, taking rank next below Mr. R. H. Page and to do duty as Depty Supt of Police East Khandesh, vice Mr Abdul Rashid Khan proceeding on leave, or pending further orders.

Mr Shapurji Darasha to be Fourth Grade Dpty Supt of Police, taking rank next below Mr H R Kothavala and to do duty as Dpty Supt of Police, Ahmednagar.

The following transfers of Dpty Supts of Police are made :—

Mr C R Jefferies, on relief by Mr C J Power, to be Dpty Supt of Police, Belgaum.

Mr Krishnaji Bhimaji Bilgi, on relief by Mr Jefferies, to be Dpty Supt of Police, Kanara.

Mr Mahomed Sikandar Khan Fatteh Khan, on relief by Mr Damodardas Vrijbhukandas, to be Dpty Supt of Police, Kolaba.

Mr Rajaram Raghunath Shirgaonkar, BA, on relief by Mr Shapurji Darasha, to be Dpty Supt of Police, Surat.

Mr Nandshankar Dayashankar, on relief by Mr R R Shirgaonkar, to be Dpty Supt of Police, Mahi Kantha

Mr C S Bapat, Acting Mamlatdar, taluka Ratnagiri in the district of Ratnagiri, is appointed, to be a Magistrate of the Second Class in that district.

Mr Raghavendra Govind Rayadurg, Mamlatdar, taluka Ranebennur, Magistrate of the First Class in the district of Dharwar, to try in a summary way all the offences mentioned or referred to in section 260 of the C P Code.

NOT ENOUGH RED ONES.

Look at your blood under a Microscope.

IN MODERN MEDICINE, one of the first things done to tell a person's condition, is to spread a drop of their blood on the microscopic plate and count the red corpuscles. It is now a known fact that in practically all disease, either those that have already appeared, or those that are approaching can be foretold largely by the number of corpuscles in the blood

An anæmic person with pale skin, thin cheeks, hollow eyes, will not have one-fourth the number of red corpuscles. One of the best known tonics, for such conditions, one that is prescribed by practically every physician, is Prof. JAMES' ELECTRO-TONIC PEARLS. This remedy has met with great success and is recommended by a number of the leading authorities. Prof. JAMES' ELECTRO-TONIC PEARLS are a powerful tonic, appetizer, digestive, red blood maker, flesh builder and general strengthener for the whole physical system. They are very useful in all run-down conditions, or during convalescing after illness. Price Rs 2 per bot. of 40 Pills; V. P. P. extra.

Can be had of all Medicine Dealers. See that you get the genuine and don't accept substitute. If you find any difficulty in getting from your dealer, please send your order to THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG AND CHEMICAL Co., 155G., Market, Bombay, No. 2.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, DECEMBER 5.

The cyclonic storm in the south-west of the Bay does not seem to have moved appreciably and has caused light to moderate rain in parts in the south of Burma.

The cold wave has caused a further fall in the temperature in Upper Burma, but its effects are rapidly disappearing from the rest of the country.

The diffused area of low pressure over the north-west of India is less marked in the plains, but has developed in Kashmir and the skies are heavily overcast there.

In Burma, rain has fallen locally in Lower Burma, Diamond Island reporting 1 inch, Bassein 3/4 and Rangoon 1/2 an inch. The skies are partially cleared in Upper Burma but over the greater part of Lower Burma they are still heavily overcast. Humidity has decreased and is nearly normal and the temperature has again fallen considerably lower than usual except in Tenasserim.

In the north-east of India and Orissa the skies are clear and in South Bihar, Chota Nagpur and Orissa the air is drier than usual and he temperature has risen and is normal everywhere except for defect at a few stations in the west.

In the United Provinces, Central India and the Central Provinces the skies are free from cloud. Humidity has increased in the United Provinces and is still in defect over the greater part of the Division while the temperature has risen and is now nearly normal.

In the north-west of India, thick cloud appeared in the extreme north, but the skies remain clear in the rest of the Division. Humidity is normal or in defect and the temperature very high in Baluchistan and normal elsewhere.

In the Peninsula the skies are clear except in the south of India where there is light cloud. The air has become damper in parts but the amount of moisture contained by it is still general defect while the temperature has risen in Deccan and is still lower than usual at many stations there as well as in other parts of the Division.

Forecast—Local rain is probable in Lower Burma and light precipetation is possible in Kashmir.

ABNORMAL WEATHER IN RANGOON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, DECEMBER 5.

Owing to cyclonic conditions prevailing in the Bay, rain has fallen for two days Rangoon and the temperature has dropped to 60° early this morning and to 67° last night.

This remarkable change in the weather has not been experienced here during the last decade, if not more. It is even cold during the middle of the day, and storm signals have been hoisted on the town flagstaff.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER AND CROP REPORTS, 5TH DECEMBER.

Amritsar.—Bright, no sign of rain. Mornings cold and dewy. Cotton arrivals large. Rain much needed generally for rabi crops.

Hansi.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton picking general. Rain much needed generally for rabi crops. Crop accounts unfavourable.

Delhi.—Bright, no sign of rain. Wheat requires rain.

Agra.—Absence of rain causing anxiety. Rain much needed generally for rabi crops.

Cawnpore.—Bright, no sign of rain. Crop accounts unfavourable.

Beawar.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton arriving in small quantities.

Amraoti.—Sufficient rain for generally. Late rains expected to improve linseed crop.

Dhulia.—Bright, no sign of rain. Nights very cold. Cotton arrivals increasing. What doing well.

Broach.—Fine agreeable weather. All crops doing well.

Viramgam.—Cotton plants flourishing.

Wadhwan.—Bright, no sign of rain. Mornings cold and dewy. Cotton plants in flower and showing bolls. Cotton healthy.

Dholera.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton plants flourishing and want more rain.

Bhavnagar.—Bright, no sign of rain. Mornings cold and dewy. Seasonable. Cotton picking general.

Barsi.—Bright, no sign of rain. All crops suffering from too little rain.

Sholapur.—Bright, no sign of rain. Mornings cold and dewy.

Hubli.—Mornings cold and dewy. Cotton plants flourishing. Wheat doing well. Crop prospects generally good.

Bellary.—Bright no sign of rain. Cotton plants in flower.

STANDARD BAROMETER READINGS.

The reading of the barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32 deg. F. and for Calcutta standard at 8 a.m. (local time) on the 5th December was 30·014. The height of tide in the stream above zero of the tide gauge at Apollo Bunder was 11ft. at 8 a.m. (local time). The temperature correction for a mercurial barometer supposing the reading to be 30·00 and that of attached thermometer 80 deg. F. will be 14 and this will be higher or lower by·01 for each 4 deg. In the case of aneroid no temperature correction is required. Should the height of barometer cistern, either mercurial or aneroid, above zero of tide gauge be different from 47 feet it will read higher or lower by·01 for each 11 feet. The readings given above are distinct from those given in the daily weather report to which different corrections have been applied.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 5TH DECEMBER.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Thursday, the 5th December, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

Punjab.—The sky is moderately clouded at Rawalpindi and the saturation in the atmosphere was less than usual at Rawalpindi and Multan and in slight excess in other places. Wind was north-westerly in direction at Rawalpindi,, while it was calm in other places. Maximum temperature was 1° to 6° warmer than usual throughout the district, while the minimum was 2° to 5° warmer at Rawalpindi and Lahore and 2° to 6° cooler at Sirsa, Ambala and Delhi.

United Prnvinces.—Skies are clear and the moisture in the atmosphere is less than usual. Wind direction was calm throughout the district. Day temperature was nearly equal to average or 1° to 3° hotter and the minimum temperature was 5° hotter at Manipuri and 1° to 6° cooler in other places.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear or only lightly clouded and humidity is in

THE NATIVE PRESS.

THE DECENTRALISATION COMMISSION.

THE "Parsi":—The Decentralisation Commission has been sitting for the past week in Madras, and from the evidence recorded so far it is difficult to judge, not so much what their conclusions will be as what useful end they can possibly serve. The order seems to be rather too large and indefinite. Instead of the set of definite questions and the selection of witnesses which the Factory Commission has arranged, it seems to be open for any crank to say what he pleases to the Decentralisation Commission. A good deal of the evidence, at any rate, appears to have but a remote bearing on the subject. One gentleman, for instance, saw a solution of the problem in an increase of politeness of the English officials towards Indian gentlemen—a thing doubtless of the first importance in itself, but hardly sufficient to replace cumbersome methods of transacting business. The only glimpse of a solution of the difficulties gained so far has been a fleeting vision of more pay and less work for everybody.

The "Rast Goftar":—The opening speech of Mr. Hobhouse at the first sitting of the Decentralization Commission in Madras, prepares us for a drastic and impartial inquiry into the administrative problems of the country. The questions, which enter the purview of the Commission's inquiry, have been categorically described. They show that the Commission is entrusted with a more elaborate mission than that of merely regulating the functions of the central authority and remedying the evils of red-tapeism. The prefactory address of the President has been deprecated as a 'model of tactlessness.' We fail to discern where the tactlessness comes in unless the epithet employed is meant to condemn the obvious desire in the speaker to invoke free criticisms on the administrative flaws of the country from official and non-official witnesses. The heads of the inquiry show that the Commission is allowed a very wide scope, and that the inquiry is meant to scrutinize the machinery of the Governments in all its parts, and to replace such of them as have grown old and worn out, so that it may run the smoother and more effectually in the interest of those for whom it is worked. "It is evident that somewhere in the chain that binds together all this complete and scattered machinery there is a certain amount of grit which from time to time throws it out of gear. It is our duty to point out where repairs are necessary or even, if needs be, where it would be advisable altogether to scrape antiquated and, therefore, useless machinery." The words have caused a flutter in the official dovecot and the statement has been branded as preposterous and misleading by its accredited organ at Allahabad. Mr. Hobhouse commits himself to no promises and raises no false or misleading hopes. But the criticisms which his words have invoked may be an intelligent anticipation of events which promise a drastic revolution in the administrative methods of the country, which have for a long time escaped supervision from the highest authority.

THE INDIAN IONGRESS.

The "Gujrat Mitra":—The next Congress, it is definitely settled, meets in our city. The schism amongst Nazpur leaders raised an effective barrier to the holding of the National Congress this year in the Capital city of the Central Provinces and conciliation and good sense having failed to bring about a "rapproachment," the All India Congress Committee has resolved on the invitation of this city to hold the 23rd Session of the Indian National Congress in Surat. Surat will have thus the unique distinction of holding in one and the same year the Provincial Conference and the Congress. The success of the former, which has held in March last, along with the Industrial and Agricultural Exhibition, did so far go to satisfy public opinion that many thought that Surat had fairly established by its public spirit a claim to hold the Congress in the near future. The anticipation has been much too early realised, and circumstances have happened which have led the all India Congress Committee to fix its choice upon Surat.

The "Gujerati":—All is well that ends well. Our friends in Surat have no time to loose and we are glad they have proceeded with their work in a thoroughly business-like spirit like men of practical good sense. The Surat Reception Committee has not wasted time in unseemly or suicidal wrangling over the selection of the president of the forthcoming Congress but acted with commendable grace and unanimity in arriving at their decision. Dr. Rash Behari Ghose was last year the chairman of the Calcutta Reception Committee and his able and outspoken address in that capacity was welcomed by the delegates in nothing but terms of unqualified approval. He is one of the greatest lawyers India has produced and his varied experience, balanced judgment, ripe wisdom, courageous outspokenness and genuine patriotism have won for him confidence and respect not only at the hands of his countrymen but also of the Government. His masterly speech at Simla on the Seditious Meetings Bill showed his moral strength and power of statesman-like grasp. No wonder that the leading Standing Congress Committees had already expressed their approval of his choice by the Nagpur Reception Committee which again was in favour of his selection by an overwhelming majority. The Surat Reception Committee has, in selecting him for the presidentship of the Congress with their unanimous voice, shown so much discrimination, practical good sense, delicacy of sentiment and an intuitive desire to respond to the best and dominant feeling in the country as to win for it the sympathy and good opinion of all sensible, enlightened and farseeing Congressmen.

THE AHMEDABAD AGRICULTURAL CONFERENCE.

The "Gujerati":—The Hon. Mr. Muir Mackenzie's address to the Agricultural Conference held at Ahmedabad was eminently practical and sympathetic. The Conference was attended by about one hundred gentlemen from different parts of the Presidency and discussed certain questions in a business-like spirit. The president at the very outset of his address dwelt upon the loss of agricultural experience and scientific talent entailed by the retirement or transfer of experienced officers. That was precisely one of the reasons we advanced last year for training indigenous talent and bringing out Indian experts of the highest order. In the beginning European guidance and instruction are absolutely necessary; but the deliberate aim must be to rely upon Indian talent, experience and knowledge. We are glad an attempt is being made in that direction. But unless it is whole hearted, it may result in nothing substantial. The principal difficulty that the Government are now confronted with is the insufficiency of skilled personnel. There is a demand for trained men for the purposes of experimental and demonstration farms or for those of research and inquiry. Itinerant lecturers or advisers to the agricultural population are wanted.

THE FACTORY LABOUR COMMISSION.

The "Rast Goftar":—The proceedings of the Factory Commission in Bombay have been watched with keen interest in the city. The Commission has yet to prosecute its inquiries in different parts of the country. The conditions of labour in other centres of industry have got to be investigated, though the same do not differ materially from what obtain in this city. As such, the completion of the local inquiries will set a seal on the findings of the Commission, which will be principally influenced by the evidence which is collected in Bombay. Various mills have been interviewed, and all sides of the question have been examined. The mill-owners have put their case with characteristic lucidity and vigour, and their collective evidence makes for the belief that the conditions of labour in India have been greatly distorted by the warped judgment of selfish interests. There has been a remarkable consensus of opinion, in which the official and non-official witnesses have concurred, that the life of the mill-hands is not a burden to their majority, that their general wages are not inferior to what other forms of labour bring to workmen outside the mills, that there is a scarcity in the labour market which leaves the operatives in a position to dictate their terms on their enterpreneurs, that sanitary conditions of the mills are not grossly defective, and that the rate of mortality in the classes to which mill hands belong is actually higher outside their circle.

THE ACTING MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER.

The "Kaiser-i-Hind" has an appreciative notice of Mr. S. M. Edwardes, the acting Municipal Commissioner of Bombay:—It is in the fitness of things that in view of the approachicg termination of Mr. Edwardes appointment as Acting Municipal Commissioner, the Honourable Sir Pherozeshah M. Mehta should have given notice of motion to place on record the following resolution at the coming monthly meeting of the Corporation, namely, its "high and cordial appreciation of the valuable services rendered by him to the City during the tenure of his office, short as it has been, of his firm and comprehensive grasp of a variety of complicated and difficult Municipal matters, and of the conspicuous ability, zeal and judgment which he has invariably brought to bear in dealing with them, combined with a strict sense of impartiality and independence which, in cordial co-operation with the Corporation, has done much to raise the whole tone of Municipal administration and to prepare the way for farther improvements." We for one endorse every word of this proposed appreciative resolution, seeing how Mr. Edwardes has richly deserved it by the splendid work he has strenuously performed during his acting incumbency now soon coming to a close. And we are quite confident that every member of the Corporation who has been cognisant of that work will bear ample and unstinted testimony to its worth. There are veterans in that assembly who do not hesitate to assert that in their long experience, extending over many years, they have not had experience of an Acting Municipal Commissioner, who during the brief period of six months, had achieved what might really be called prodigies of municipal administration. This testimony is neither the fanfaare of exaggeration nor flattery. It is the recognition, we may say frank recognition, of the sterling worth of an exceptionally able municipal administrator, in our long experience of matters municipal, now extending over forty-two years we have not known of an Acting Commissioner who has given so much satisfaction to the Corporation and the ratepayers alike. The single mindedness of purpose with which he has worked in their true interests is beyond praise, specially when it is borne in mind that for years past departmental omnipotence combined with departmental insolence depart-

mental tyranny, and departmental mendacity have been rampant as each citizen, who has closely followed the trend of affairs knows too well. Moreover, he has been most prompt in responding to the many reports called for by various members. Such phenomenal promptitude has been unknown for many a year past. Where he has not been able to make reports he has given his reasons which may be noticed in the list accompanying the December Agenda. We are of opinion that had Mr. Edwardes been lucky enough to have remained at the helm of municipal affairs for at least three years, he would have been an honourable rival of Sir Theodore Hope in his ardileship for he was the only Commissioner who had successfully cleansed the Municipal Augean stable. Let us devoutly hope that when the substantive Commissionership next falls vacant Bombay may have the good fortune to have Mr. Edwardes. The citizens will hail him back with acclamation.

The "Indian Spectator" says:—Mr Edwardes is more than entitled to the tribute paid to him in the Corporation by the veteran leader of the body. He has shown capacity and sympathy of a high order during his brief tenure of office. We expect very little from sympathy which always sits smiling while the moment for action passes by. They are no friends of India, who are for reminding us always that everything we say or do, as citizens or public servants, is worthy of approval. What India needs most is corrective sympathy, the touch of the skilled surgeon who will not hesitate to cut open a sore on the body politic.

The "Parsi" writes:—The Municipal Commissionership of Bombay is a good post but no sinecure. Of late years the duties have increased to such an extent that the post has become one of great responsibility for its occupant. It should therefore be not a little gratifying to Mr. S.M. Edwardes, our Acting Municipal Commissioner, who hands over charge of his office to Mr. Sheppard on next Friday, to find that during the few months that he has been at the helm of municipal affairs in Bombay, he should have discharged the onerous duties of his acting post with conspicuous ability and energy. A good many people who confidently expected to be left in peaceful pursuit of their mischievous ways have been made to "sit up." Notably there was his almost dramatic criticism of the working of the Water Department occasioned by the unsatisfactory reports handed in after the Sitaram Buildings fire, and his subsequent reform of that Department to prevent the recurrence of such an exhibition of ineptitude. Then there was Mr. Edwardes' action with regard to the diseased meat traffic—a trade which had been carried on without let or hindrance in Bombay for many years, and which it is a relief to know is extinguished, for though the meat may never have appeared in the Municipal markets it by no means follows that it never reached our dining tables. Mr. Edwardes has also had the good luck to present a highly satisfactory budget to the Corporation.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. R. W. L. DUNLOP COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, Dec. 6.

401—Detail for the week ending Saturday the 7th instant.
Friday the 6th—All Recruits of the current season will parade at Head Quarters at 7 p.m.
402—Parade—It is notified for information that there will be no Parade at Santa Cruz on Saturday the 7th instant.
403 Medals—Applications for Volunteer Long Service Medals should reach Adjutant's Office by the 15th instant.
404—Second Lieutenant Alister Forbes is posted to "A" Co.
405—Extract from Government Resolution General Department No 6768 dated Bombay Castle 22nd November is published from information :—
Charles Maonamara Ward, gentleman, to be second Lieutenant to complete establishment with effect from the 11th November.

A. L. CARTWRIGHT, Capt.,
Adjt. B. V. R.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LT.-COL. LOUIS P. RUSSELL, COMMANDING, B. V. A.

Bombay, Dec. 6.

* * * *

334 DRILLS.

No. 2 Co Gun Drill and Instructions at Mahaluxmi Fort as follows :—
Saturday at 5 p.m.
Dress—Khaki and Helmets.

* * * *

357 RANGE.

The Range at Santa Cruz will be available for Spoon Competitions and practice on Sunday next the 8th instant.

158 STRENGTH.

The following members having joined are taken on the strength of the corps and posted to No 4 Sub-Division No 2 company :—
No 1134 Gr. C. H. Williams.
No 1175 Gr. H. Green.

359 STRENGTH.

The following member having resigned is struck off the strength of the corps C. & M. Regt. T. S. Dawson, No. 2 Co.

R. W. FISHER, Lieut.,
Adjt. B. V. A.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

Bombay, Dec. 6.

There will be a Parade at the Riding School for members residing in Bombay on Tuesday the 10th instant at 7-30 a.m.
Dress, Drill order Khaki, Carbines and Swords.

T. W. CUFFE, Major,
Comdg. B. L. H.

THE London correspondent of the "Ceylon Observer" cables that Sir West Ridgeway, on being interviewed, stated that he considered the Orange River Colony elections were satisfactory; and that he similarly regarded the Transvaal Progressives being defeated. The accusation against General Botha, accusing him of favouring the Dutch, Sir West Ridgeway said were groundless.

AN INDIAN MEDICAL MAN.

FINDS ZAM-BUK EXCELLENT FOR ECZEMA, BOILS AND OTHER TORTURING SKIN TROUBLES.

Mr. A. Sivasambam, a medical student of Madras, recently tested Zam-Buk carefully and thoroughly tested it not merely with scientific apparatus, but in actual practice. Writing from 7, Barrack Street, Mint Buildings, Madras, he says:—"I am a medical student, and was treating a patient who suffered from a very serious boil. Some of my friends were for its incision, but I was for its suppuration. After carefully washing it I applied Zam-Buk on a fresh piece of lint, and gave it a sound bandage. This I repeated three or four times. Then to my utter surprise, a magically-rapid suppuration set in, and after one or two more dressings the patient was all right."

"I can thoroughly recommend a free use of Zam-Buk for eczema. The child of a gentleman living next door to my house had an eczematic affection, and its constant unceasing cry deprived both her and her parents of rest. The gentleman asked me to see her, and I was very sorry when I saw the condition of that young patient. A sweet remembrance of Zam-Buk induced me to apply the balm, and the remainder of my supply and that of a friend were used. I applied the balm spread on a piece of lint twice that day, and that night the father told me the child enjoyed a sound and pleasant sleep. I continued to apply Zam-Buk for the next two or three days; and the child got better visibly. My supply of the balm ran short; and I sent for some more and a complete cure rewarded our efforts. I call Zam-Buk a perfect remedy for eczema".

Zam-Buk is also a permanent remedy for piles, Delbi Sores, mosquito bites, sunburn, eczema, pimples, raw chin after shaving, blackheads, boils, rashes, sore aching feet, weak and swollen joints, scalp diseases, chills, rashes, sore throat and chest, festering sores, poisoned wounds, cuts, lacerated wounds, scratches, scrapes, bruises burns, scalds, chafing, and all diseased injured or irritated conditions of the skin. Rubbed well in Zam-Buk kills aches and pains especially rheumatism, lumbago, sciatica, neuralgia, and toothache.

Price R's 1 and R's 2-4 per pot or direct from the Zam-Buk Co. 9, Dalhousie Square, Calutta R's 1-2 and R's 2-8.

ZAM-BUK FREE.

Cut out this coupon and send with one anna stamp to the Zam-Buk Co.'s Head Indian Depot, 9, Dalhousie Square, Calcutta, to obtain a dainty free sample pot of Zam-Buk.

Write address clearly.

"Bombay Gazette," 6th DEC., 1907.

Zam-Buk
RUB IT IN

BY THE WAY.

PEPYS ON LORD MAYOR'S SHOW'S.

The word "pageant" which has been applied—and not improperly—to one section of the recent Lord Mayor's show has been used more than once about such civic displays in times past, notably by the indefatigable eight-seer Sam Pepys. In his time, Lord Mayor's Day fell on October 29th; indeed, that continued to be the date until 1752, the year in which the calendar was reformed. In the "Act for amending the Stile Act" there is a special clause relating to this matter which says:—Whereas by the late Act for the abbreviation of the Michaelmas term, the solemnity of presenting and swearing the mayors of London before the barons of the Exchequer at Westminster, in the manner and form heretofore used in October 29, is from and after Michaelmas day in the year 1752 to be kept and observed on November 9 in every year...the said 9th day of November is now fixed for what is commonly called "Lord Mayor's Day" in all time to come. And so it is to this Act says Mr. Spencer Leigh Hughes in M.A.P., that we owe the happy coincidence that Lord Mayor's Day and the birthday of the King fall on the same date. In the "London Magazine," or "Gentleman's Monthly Intelligencer" for 1752, there is a short paragraph announcing that on Thursday, November, 9th, "the Right Hon. Crispe Gascoyne, the new Lord Mayor, was this day sworn in at Westminster with the usual solemnity, according to a clause in the Act for amending the Stile Act"—he being the first man to observe that date.

A WAY OF ESCAPE.

Thus, in looking up Pepys' Diary to see what that rollicking and ingenious gentleman was up to on such occasions, one must turn to October 29th. For the year 1660 he begins his entry in these words, "I up early it being Lord Mayor's Day (Sir Richard Browne)." Those who are acquainted with the methods of the great diarist will not be surprised to hear that he began the day by "shifting some strange and incomparable good claret," and then he made his way, first to Mr. Nevill's, a draper in St. Paul's Churchyard, and then to Mr. Isaacson's, a linendraper at the Key in Cheapside. There were many fine ladies there, and he goes on to say. We were very civilly treated and had a very good place to see the pageants, which were many, but in themselves but poor and absurd.

This may have been a fair criticism, or Pepys may have affected to be uninterested so as to escape from the ladies. In any case, he records the fact that when the ladies were "placed" he and two other gentlemen adjourned to a tavern next door where he "did spend 5s. upon them."

ANOTHER DISAPPOINTMENT.

When we come to October 29th the next year we find that Pepys had promised himself a good time, but was disappointed after all. He says: This day I put on my half cloth black stockings and my new coat of the fashion, which pleases me well, and with my beaver I was ready to go to my Lord Mayor's feast, as we are all invited. Some of his friends were afraid of the crowd, persuaded him not to go, lured him to the Dolphin, and there resolved to be merry. But he adds gloomily, 'their wine was so naught, and all other things out of order," that though he and his friends stayed long at night he tramped home sulky and surly eventually, daty noting down "my mind not pleased with the spending of this day, because I had proposed a great deal of pleasure to myself this day at the Guildhall." Poor Sam—up early and dressed in his new and fashionable clothes, only to end the day fuddling on wine that was "so naught" in a tavern. In the next year, 1662, poor Sam was again disappointed, for he begins the chronicle of the day by saying: "Lord Mayor's Day. Intended to have made me fine and by invitation to have dined with the Lord Mayor to-day." But he went to his office at the Admiralty and worked hard all day. It is a more respectable record than that of the previous year, but it still leaves us in the dark as to what Pepys thought of a Lord Mayor's banquet. Next year, however, all went well. This is how he begins the account of the day's doings.

A NEW CLOAKE.

29th October, 1663. Up, it being my Lord Mayor's Day, Sir Antony Bateman. This morning was brought home my new velvet cloake, that is lined with velvet, a good cloth to the outside, the first that ever I had in my life, and I pray God it may not be too soon now that I begin to wear it.

Then he communed with himself as to whether he should put this elegant "cloake" on when going to the banquet, and eventually left it at home fearing "the crowde." He lost his temper, he confesses, in dressing, for.

"Wanting a band I found all my bands that were newly made clean so ill-smoothed that I crumpled them and flung them all on the ground, was angry with Jane, which made the poor girl mighty sad, so that I was troubled for it afterwards.

In those days the banquet took place about one o'clock, and Pepys was on the scene soon after noon. He explains that under "every salt" there was a bill of fare, and at the end of the table the persons proper for the table. Here is a quaint fact put on record—"Many were the tables but none in the Hall but the Mayor's and the Lords of the Privy Council that had napkins or knives, which was very strange." Poor Pepys was at this time under a vow not to drink wine, and wine was offered to him and his friends before dinner. This is his explanation of what followed: They drunk, I only drinking some hypocras, which do not break my vowe, it being to the best of my present judgment only a mixed compound drink and not any wine. If I am mistaken God forgive me! but I hope and do think I am not.

CASUISTRY.

The reader will probably suspect that Samuel doth protest too much, according to a learned note on this subject I find that the drink which Pepys called hypocras was composed usually of red wine, but sometimes of white, with the addition of sugar and spices. Even so broad minded a man as Walter Scott saw through Sam's thin pretence, and Sir Walter commented on it in this way—"Assuredly his pieces of bacchanalian casuistry can only be matched by that of Fielding's chaplain of Newgate, who preferred punch to wine because the former was a liquor nowhere spoken against in Scripture." However that may be, the banquet on October 29th, 1663, duly began, the Archbishop, the Lord Chancellor, the Lords of the Council, and other bishops came in—the Lord Mayor coming in later, and walking to the various tables to welcome his guests. The food and drink seems to have been good and plentiful, or as Pepys says: "ten good dishes to a messe, with plenty of wine of all sorts, but I drunk none." Then he adds a comment which will appear curious to those who know how banquets are served to-day in the City—"it was very unpleasing that we had no napkins nor change of trenchers, and drunk out of earthen pitchers and wooden dishes." It must have been rather a greasy and slobbering time, and it seems to me that Pepys's fine clothes ran far more risk from the dangers of the table in the Guildhall than from the attentions of the "crowde" outside. It was at that particular dinner that the French Ambassador took offence at the fact that the dinner had commenced before he came in, and in spite of all sorts of offers he marched away with his nose in the air, and all sorts of diplomatic correspondence was exchanged before the incident was regarded as closed. During the later years of the diary, Pepys ignores the Lord Mayor's Show and banquet except for one rather contemptuous allusion in 1666. That year he happened by accident to be present when the Lord Mayor Bolton was being sworn in at Westminster, and he says: "Lord! to see how meanely they now look, who upon this day used to be all little lords, is a sad sight and worthy consideration." Whether this means that civic pomp had really decreased, or that Sam was getting up in the world and was therefore beginning to give himself airs, is a point I am unable to settle.

THE MOST BRACING OF BATHS.

A delicious sensation of Coolness and Purity instantly follows a bath containing a little Condy's Fluid, which invigorates the body and braces the nerves in a manner that is unattainable by any other means. The Cooling and Bracing effects are Simply Magical.

Condy's Fluid is sold by all Chemists and is guaranteed to contain No Permanganate of Potash. Insist on having "Condy's Fluid." Condy's, Goswell Rd, London, Engd.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

WIVES AND MAIDS.

A few words of advice given by an experienced woman of the world to some girls married and single:—Choose a husband that you can respect as well as love. You will find this is by far the best way of ensuring happiness in the future. Don't marry a man to reform him—to mend his manners or his morals—or you will lay up a whole host of trouble for yourself. After all, mutual respect is the safest and surest foundation for married happiness and matrimonial bliss. Never accuse your husband of having ceased to care for you. Never mind how strongly you feel on the subject. It is a most humiliating confession for any women to make even to herself, and a most unwise suggestion to put into a man's mind. Conduct yourself, therefore, with an air of self-confidence towards him. Do not cease your ordinary wifely attentions, but let him see that you are able to entertain yourself without him, and to be entertaining to others. A man is far more likely to return to his allegiance if he finds his wife can get on very well without him than if she mopes and sulks. It is very rarely indeed that a secret engagement can be justified by circumstances. And always such engagements, while leaving the man comparatively free, place the girl in a false position. In most cases where the secrecy is maintained by the man's desire, it is from a motive that will not bear examination. No honorable man will, except in the last resort, involve the happiness of the women he loves in such a mass of complications and subterfuges. Whether in accepting or requiring conditions of secrecy in an engagement a girl cannot be too circumspect. I do not mean that a secret engagement is necessarily dishonorable, but it should never be resorted to except for the soundest and best reasons.

FOR BUSINESS GIRLS.

Girls who have to make their way in the business world cannot too soon realise that they must cultivate two sets of manners—one for social and another for business life. The graces and coquetry of the ballroom must never be carried into business. Even the pretty small talk and pleasantries of home life must be dropped, and replaced by a dignified reserve, a prompt and decisive manner when speech is necessary—in short, a business demeanur. Many girls take a long time to learn this, and are constantly offending their employers by their failures to do so.

A JAPANESE HEROINE.

Women played an important part in the early history of Japan. To a woman, the Empress Jingu, belongs the glory of the first conquest made by Japan, that of Korea, A.D. 201. Dressed as a man she led her fleet over the unknown waters across which she alone believed a country lay to the westward. "If we succeed," she said to her chiefs, "the glory will all be yours. I will be responsible for the infamy of a possible defeat." The Koreans laid their wealth at the feet of the conquerors and the King swore that so long as the stars shone and water ran down hill Korea should be faithful to Japan. This achievement of the dauntless Empress gave rise to the proud boast of the Japanese. "The arms of Japan shine beyond the seas" But the most important fruit of her victory was the introduction of Buddhism from Korea as well as Asiatic art, science, medicine, and literature. Jingo, however, was never actually proclaimed head of the Empire. The first female ruler was Suiko, and since her time eight Empresses, have governed Japan, some of them with great wisdom.

THE CHARM OF A WOMAN'S VOICE.

Very few women realise what an effect a sweet voice has on a man. A woman may be very pretty to look upon, may be faultlesaly and bewitchingly attired and attractive in every way, and yet too often, directly she opens her mouth and speaks the spell is broken, the charm is gone. And this need never be. Very few voices are so naturally bad that they will not succumb to training, and the voice can be trained to be just as sweet and gentle as we please to make it. A woman should speak in a low voice. She should not allow her voice to raise itself to a high pitch. A shrill-voiced woman is terrible. She should not shout her orders to the servants down the stairs, nor call to anyone who may be in another part of the house. This shouting and raising of the voice spoils the tone and quality of the voice and tends to make it harsh. A pretty voice is a powerful attraction in a woman, and she who would add to her charms a wondrous fascination should cultivate a voice "ever soft, gentle, and low."

RAILWAY RETURNS.

GODHRA-RUTLAM-NAGDA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 23rd Nov. on 141·14 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (estimated).	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total Traffic for the week	6,000	10,000	...	16,000
Or per mil-of Railway	42	71	...	113.
For previous 20 weeks of half-year	1,23,077	3,68,186	3,118	4,96,351
Total for 21 weeks	1,31,077	3,78,186	3,118	5,12,341
Comparison. Total for corresponding Week of previous year	5,080	27,402	891	33,374
Per mile of Ry. do.	36	194	6	236
Total to corspg date do.	1,13,662	3,79,684	4,713	4,98,059

Decrease for the week..... Rs. 17,374
Increase to date..... " 14,292

NAGDA-MUTTRA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 23rd Nov. on 101 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (estimated).	Tot l Earnings.
	Rs.	R.	Rs.	Rs.
Total Traffic for the week	2,000	800	40	2,840
Or per mile of Railway	20	8	..	28
For previous 18 weeks of half-year	27,393	18,168	841	46,602
Total for 19 weeks	20,593	18,968	881	49,442
Comparison. Total for corresponding Week of previous year	..	..	..	..
Per mile of Ry. do.	..	..	..	..
Total to corspg date do.	..	..	..	..

THE Presrdents of Nicaragua, Honduras, and Salvador, at a Conference held at Amapala on the 6th November, agreed to forget past differences, and declared the previous Treaties of friendship between their respective States to be still in force. The delegates to the approaching Peace Conference at Washington will be notified to this effect. The Presidents also decided to hold a special Peace Conference after that at Washington, at which the delegates of the five Republics will endeavour to make their respective codes of International Law uniform.

THE leading members of the Buddhist community of Rangoon have submitted a Memorial to the Viceroy requesting His Excellency, in view of the increase of the population of Burma, and the fact that a number of devotees and worshippers and visitors at Shwe Dagon Pagoda have become proportionately large, to sanction that the re-opening of the flight of stairs on the western side of the pagoda, now in the occupation of the military authorities. At present there are three entrances to the pagoda. The Memorial sets out a number of historical facts of interest relating to the pagoda which, since its construction, has cost the Trustees over Rs. 16 lakhs, the top portion being recently plated with gold. The Viceroy has promised to give orders on the Memorial when the opinion of the military authorities has been obtained.

WHEN IT HAPPENS AGAIN.

A thing may occur once, and we do not notice it; or twice or thrice; but when it happens again, and physicians and neighbours tell us of it, then we cannot overlook it any longer. It is good fortune for us to hear such encouraging news as the following from one of our doctors:—

Dr. S. B. Kulkarni, I. R. C. P., Dispensary, Sitaram Building, New Nagpada St., says:—I have prescribed Doan's Backache Kidney Pills and find them to act admirably as a diuretic, relieve backache, burning sensation of urine. In short, they are very useful in all such complaints.

If you would be well you must keep the kidneys well. These Pills are for this purpose. Symptoms of kidney trouble are backache, swelling of the lower limbs, neuralgia, rheumatism, dizziness, sleeplessness and irregular action of the heart, caused by urinary impurities in the blood, which the kidneys fail to remove.

Sold by medicine dealers who will not offer something else for the sake of a larger profit, at Rs. 2 per bottle, or 6 for Rs. 10-8-0, or from Doan's Medicines, P. O. Box 20, Bombay.

If you mention this paper your order will be sent postage and packing free.

GREEN ROOM GOSSIP.

"RICHARD YEA AND NAY."

The title has already been used by Mr. Maurice Hewlett, or one might suggest that this, rather than "Mrs. Ellison's Answer," should have been at the head of Mr. "Rowan Orme's" "serious comedy" at the New. Richard Milvain, the hero-in-chief of the play, blows hot and blows cold like the breath of a British summer; and he has appropriate companion in Mrs. Ellison herself, whose vacillations recall the wavering conduct of the lady in the old song—"First she would, and then she wouldn't." Richard has promised himself to run away with Mrs. Ellison, who, like Irene Wycherley, is living apart from a brute of a husband. But he marries a nice girl with a nice bit of money instead, and that good old "adjoining estate," which used to come in so handy in the first chapters of the mid-Victorian novelists, when they wanted to bring about a romantic but not too informal introductory meeting between the young man in box-cloth riding-gaiters (who usually leapt into the saddle like an equestrian acrobat instead of mounting his horse in the proper way) and the young woman with the chestnut locks nestling in her alabaster neck and the bunch of beige-roses reposing, prickles and all, in the bosom of her simple white frock with the peek-a-boo dickey.

ONE YEAR ELAPSES.

Richard (Mr. Jerrold Robertshaw) has been married to his Sylvia (Miss Lucy Wilson) for a year, but such is the Nayishness of his Yeas, and equally such is the Yeaishness of his Nays, that he has come to the regrettable conclusion—merely an artificial conclusion, of course—that he cannot possibly tolerate existence except under partnership with Mrs. Ellison (Miss Charlotte Granville). So he sends a message to her asking her to meet him—which she does; and then he asks her to elope with him—which she doesn't. It is "so sudden" and she is "so shy." However, since he is "so pressing," she informs him that she will return with a definite answer at nine o'clock in the evening, by which time (though she is not so unromantic as to say so) she will have digested the whole matter with her dinner, and summed it up to a verdict before her mirror, which is the consulting physician of most ladies with the elopement fever who have an instinctive feeling that professional advice might clash somewhat with personally preconceived plans. But the nine o'clock appointment is knocked on the head through Richard in the meanwhile having met with a sad disaster. He has been out shooting, and his gun has burst; and he has been brought home blinder than ever himself—or at all events a blind as the "loving husband" so magnificently played by Mr. Norman McKinnel in Irene Wycherley at the Kingsway.

THE END OF THE STORY.

Before the gun accident it was Yea with Richard. Now it is Nay. He has decided, now that he is blind, to be led by one woman only. He didn't mind being pulled about between love and duty when he could see where he was going. But it is all different now; he must permit his patient wife to be the little dog on the working end of the chain—as a reward for having him with untiring devotion for seven weeks! Meanwhile dear Mrs. Ellison has decided to say Yea to the elopement proposal, and, seven weeks late for her nine o'clock appointment, turns up to say it; which reminds one of Leigh's pastoral poem—

I've been waiting in the lane,
Peggy dear,
In the wind and in the rain
Sticking here!
And the former keenly blew,
And the latter soaked me through
As I lingered here for you,
Peggy dear!

But my dream of love is o'er,
Peggy dear!
I will trouble you no more—
Never fear.
The appointment was for eight
Up at yonder wicket gate—
And eleven's rather late,
Peggy dear!

TOO LATE.

But it is not, obviously, Mrs. Ellison's fault that she is late with her Yea—that she arrives at "The Towers" seven weeks past nine to say that she is ready to fly with her love. The gun has taken the wind out of her sails by going off itself some time before nine. She did not know that the gun had been bursting to go off also or she would have arranged to give her answer before Richard went out into the woods with such a dangerous rival—with which is incorporated rifle. But late, too late, she is, for Richard, with the unselfishness of his kind, has determined that nothing shall part him now that he is blind and helpless from his good little wife—and so ends Mr. "Rowan Orme's" play. Not, however, before Mrs. Ellison, moving with surpeising suddenness from a Yeaish into a Nayish fit has set the sale of her entire approval upon Richard's very latest "human document," and peacefully expressed her intention of retiring to her "Garden of roses which floral retreat I have no doubt (being a bit of a sentimentalist myself) is Memory's Garden, where the happy events of one's past go on blooming in spite of being continually dug up, and where it is to be hoped, the cats keep off the "old man." It would be unfair not to add that the above is but a rough impression of Mr. "Rowan Orme's" comedy, or to leave unexpressed the thanks that are clearly due to the author for showing us the proper way to elope. Nor would it be right to bring these few remarks to a conclusion without crowding in a grateful acknowledgement of the clever acting provided by Mr. Robertshaw, Miss Wilson, and Miss Granville.

"SIMPLE SIMON."

We know this story of "Simple Simon" very well indeed. There is the silent, strong man who talks at great length and of whose strength we hear so much and see so little; who is won to a belief in human nature by the honesty and candour of a young girl, who is deceived in her, because she tells him an innocent lie or two and acts a little crookedly without meaning any harm; who marries her, having already found her out, because, though his ideals are shattered, he will "fulfil his bargain," and means to live his life without love but with the pride of possession. We know him quite well. Equally well we know the girl, with her scheming mother, living in Mayfair without a penny, waiting for the millionaire who may come along; the girl with a prior attachment, giving up her dreams at the command of her parent, leaning to love the taciturn husband with a boundless love, grieving at the change in him—all those cross-purposes we know very well indeed. We found them in full swing at the Garrick Theatre last night, when Mr. Arthur Bourchier produced "Simple Simon," a play by Mr. Murray Carson and Miss Norah Keith.

A SIMON KING.

Simon Strange is a great millionaire "king of the world," with an "income of fifty thousand a year at least"—which is not so much for the position, as things go. He worships Gladys Gwyn-Standley because she tells him what she thinks of him. He believes in her utterly. She is really quite a nice girl, but her mother dominates her entirely. So, although she is in a sort of way engaged to Captain Villers, she denies anything of the kind to Simon Strange. She also tells various other lies of a white pattern. Simon finds her out, but marries her all the same, with a steely look in his eye. Gladys very soon learns to love her husband passionately, but he continues to think her entirely mercenary—all his ideals are shattered. Then, when they return from their honeymoon, and her Gipsy sweeth art of early days comes and forcibly embraces her and makes all sorts of horrid suggestions to her, and she beats him to the dust by her declaration that she loves her husband, and Strange discovers him there and believes the worst, the great scene of the play arrives. Strange tells Gladys what he thinks of her, and is deaf to all her protestations. But she turns the tables on him. Thinking her what he thinks her, he still has married her. His kisses, therefore, have been a desecration and his embraces a stain. Strange is quite overpowered, and, with a voice vibrant with passion, asserts his love. But Gladys will have none of it and Strange leaves her in despair.

OLD GROUND.

This is not at all a bad scene. It is theatrically strong and effective, and it is very finely played indeed. But, unhappily, we have seen it so many times before, and our authors follow in the footsteps of others better qualified to express the depth of its emotion and the finer shades of its ramifications. In the last act, after many financial divergations which have hovered over the play, which here come to their climax, and which do not interest us very much, the piece ends in a reconciliation. Gladys has come to offer to relase the quarter of a million which he settled on her on their marriage, in order to assist him in a grave commercial crisis. He, however, by that great financial genius of which we have heard continuously—which seems for the most part to consist of wilful neglect of his business, leaving things to the last moment in order to defeat his enemies as the clock strikes the portentous hour—thanks to the friendly assistance of other millionaries (financial genius is always like this on the stage), has already extricated himself. But this does not affect the excellence of her intentions and the consequent happy understanding. "Simple Simon" has no grace of language, but the story is told simply and directly; no novelty of treatment, but a certain theatrical effectiveness; no reality or originality but a crudely downright and telling characterisation.

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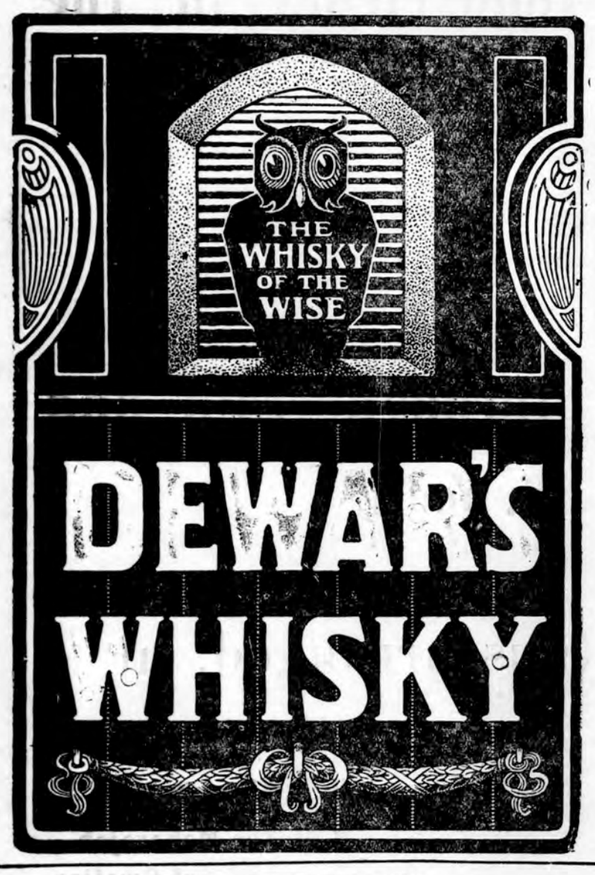

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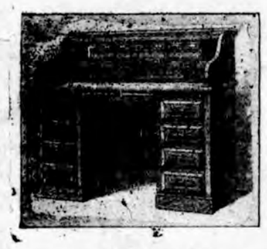

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AGENTS.—LONDON: GEORGE STREET & Co., 69, Cornhill A. C.; Messrs. D. J. KEYMER & Co., 8, Whitefriar's Street LONDON, E. C.; Messrs. WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co., 66, Fenchurch Street, LONDON, E. C. Paris, Messrs. GALIGNAN & Co., Publishers, Rue de Rivoli—CALCUTT; Messrs. THACKER SPINK & Co